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A NATURAL HISTORY OF

BRITISH MOTHS.

ACCURATELY DELINEATING EVERY KNOWN SPECIES,
WITH THE ENGLISH AS WELL AS SCIENTIFIC NAMES, ACCOMPANIED BY FULL DESCRIPTIONS,
DATE OF APPEARANCE, LISTS OF THE LOCALITIES THEY HAUNT,
THEIR FOOD IN THE CATERPILLAR STATE, AND OTHER FEATURES OF THEIR HABITS
AND MODES OF EXISTENCE, ETC., ETC.

BY

THE REV. F. O. MORRIS, B.A.,

Author of A History of British Birds, A History of the Nests and Eggs of British Birds,
A Natural History of British Butterflies,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PLATES CONTAIN NEARLY TWO THOUSAND EXQUISITELY COLOURED SPECIMENS.

COMPLETE IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME III.

LONDON:

GEORGE BELL AND SONS, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1872.

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CONTENTS OF VOL. III.

	Page.
HADENIDÆ (continued).	
Dianthæcia	1
Hecatera	3
Polia	4
Dasypolia	5
Epunda	6
Valeria	8
Miselia	9
Agriopis	10
Phlogophora	10
Euplexia	11
Aplecta	12
Hadena	16
XYLINIDÆ.	
Xylocampa	24
Cloantha	25
Calocampa	26
Xylina	28
Cucullia	30
HELIOTHIDÆ.	
Heliothis	35
Anarta	39
Helioides	40
ACONTIDÆ.	
Agrophila	41
Acontia	42
ERASTRIDÆ.	
Erastria	43
Bankia	44
ANTHOPHILLIDÆ.	
Hydrelia	44
Micra	45
PHALENOIDÆ.	
Brephos	45
PLUSIDÆ.	
Abrostola	47
Plusia	48
GONOPTERIDÆ.	
Gonopterix	53
AMPHIPYRIDÆ.	
Amphipyra	54
Mania	55
TOXOCAMPIDÆ.	
Toxocampa	57
STILBIDÆ.	
Stilbia	58
Catæphila	58
LIMBATÆ.—CATOCALIDÆ.	
Catocala	59
OPHIUSIDÆ.	
Ophiodes	62
EUCLIDIDÆ.	
Euclidia	62
POAPHILIDÆ.	
Phytometra	64
HYPENIDÆ.	
Madopa	64
Hypena	65
DELTOIDES.	
Hypenodes	67
Schrankia	68
HERMINIDÆ.	
Rivula	68
Sophronia	69
Herminia	69
AVENTIDÆ.	
Aventia	72
ODONTIDÆ.	
Odontia	72
PYRALIDÆ.	
Pyralis	73
Aglossa	74
CLEDEOBIDÆ.	
Cledeobia	75
ENNYCHIDÆ.	
Pyrausta	75
Rhodaria	77
Herbula	78
Ennychia	78
ASOPIDÆ.	
Agrotera	79
Endotricha	79
STENIADÆ.	
Diasemia	80
Nascia	80
Stenia	81

	Page.
HYDROCAMPIDÆ.	
Cataclysta	81
Paraponyx	81
Hydrocampa	82
Acentropus	83
BOTYDÆ.	
Botys	84
Ebulea	88
Pionea	90
Spilodes	91
Margarodes	93
Scopula	93
Mecyna	96
SCOPARIDÆ.	
Stenopteryx	96
Scoparia	97
CRAMBIDÆ.	
Platytes	101
Euchromius	102
Crambus	102
CHILIDÆ.	
Chilo	109
Schænobius	110
PHYCIDÆ.	
Anerastia	111
Ilythyia	112
Myælophila	112
Homæosoma	113
Nyctegretes	114
Ephestia	114
Cryptoblabes	116
Plodia	116
Nephopteryx	117
Gymnacycla	117
Phycis	117
Pempelia	120
Rodophæa	121
Oncocera	123
MELLÆ.	
Aphomia	123
Galleria	124
Meliphora	124
CYMBIDÆ.	
Halias	125
TORTRICIDÆ.	
Sarrothripa	126
Tortrix	126
Dichelia	134
Amphysa	134
Œnectra	134
Leptogramma	135
Peronea	136
Teras	142
Dictyopteryx	142
Argyrotoza	144
Ptycholoma	144

	Page.
PENTHINIDÆ.	
Ditula	145
Antithesia	145
Penthina	150
SPILONOTIDÆ.	
Spilonota	150
Pardia	153
Aspis	154
Sideria	154
Sericoris	154
Mixodia	158
Roxana	159
Euchromia	159
Orthotænia	160
SCIAPHILIDÆ.	
Eriopsela	161
Phtheocroa	162
Cnephasia	162
Sciaphila	163
Sphaleroptera	166
Capua	167
Clepsis	167
GRAPHOLITHIDÆ.	
Bactra	167
Phoxopteryx	168
Grapholita	171
Phlæodes	175
Hypermæcia	176
Batodes	176
Pædisca	177
Ephippiphora	179
Olindia	183
Semasia	183
Coccyx	185
Heusimene	189
Pamplusia	189
Retinia	189
Carpocapsa	192
Ophadia	194
Eudopisa	194
Stigmonota	195
Dicrorampha	199
Pyropes	203
Catoptria	203
Trycheris	208
PYRALOIDÆ.	
Simaethis	208
Chorentes	208
Xylopoda	209
COCHYLIDÆ.	
Lobesia	209
Eupæcilia	210
Xanthosetia	216
Chrosis	217
Argyrolepia	218
Cochylis	221
APHELIDÆ.	
Aphelia	223
Tortricodes	223

DIANTHÆCIA CAPSINCOLA.

LYCHNIS MOTH.

Plate LXI. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are York, Faversham, Brighton, Falmouth, Burton-on-Trent, Hammersmith, Bowdon, Worcester, Bristol, Arundel, Stowmarket, Manchester, Birkenhead, Plymouth, Lewes, Exeter, Sudbury, Huddersfield, Edinburgh, Preston, Darlington, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, with a darker line along the back, having a slanting streak from it on the back of each segment, and a row of black spots on each side of it; the line on each side below it indistinct; the side line paler than the ground colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the Red Campion *(Lychnis dioica)*.

DIANTHÆCIA CUCUBALI.

CAMPION MOTH.

Plate LXI. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Bidston, and

Wallasey near Birkenhead, Falmouth, Bowdon, Bristol, Hammersmith, Worcester, Worthing, Lewisham, Stowmarket, Cambridge, Arundel, Scarborough, Manchester, Preston, Huddersfield, Edinburgh, Stirling, Darlington, and Burton-on-Trent.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is brownish orange on the fore part, and greenish yellow on the hinder; the line along the back only indistinct; the line below it marked by a row of white dots from which some dark streaks run upwards; the spots white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the Bladder Campion (*Silene inflata*).

DIANTHÆCIA CONSPERSA.

Plate LXI. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are York, Stockton Forest, Sutton-on-Derwent, Brighton, Kirkby and Bickerstaffe near Liverpool, Scarborough, Witney, Bowdon, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Manchester, Lewes, Halton, Arran, Dunbar, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish red, with a grey line along the back, and slanting lines from it on each segment; the side line whitish, edged above with grey.

It feeds on the Bladder Campion (*Silene inflata*), the Catchfly (*Silene nutans*), and the Ragged Robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*).

HECATERA DYSODEA.

RANUNCULUS MOTH.

Plate LXI. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Faversham, Canterbury, Brighton, Lewisham, Worcester, Stowmarket, Plumstead, Cambridge, Sudbury.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull brown, or reddish green, with a darker line along the back; the side line pale green, edged above with darker brown; the spots black.

The caterpillar appears in July and August.

It feeds on the buds and flowers of the lettuce.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon below the earth.

HECATERA SERENA.

BROAD-BARRED WHITE.

Plate LXI. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Stockton near York (?) Brighton, Wallasey near Birkenhead, Cambridge, Reigate, Darlington, Lewisham, Halton, Shrewsbury, Lewes, Darenth Wood, Stowmarket, Dover, Plymouth, Ventnor, Wavendon, Worthing, Lynton, Sudbury.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is grey, with a dark grey spot of a square shape on the middle of each segment along the back;

the side line grey; the divisions between the segments whitish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the Hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*) and the Sow-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a cocoon beneath the earth.

POLIA CHI.

JULY CHI.

Plate LXI. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are York, Rotherham, Saddleworth, Scarborough, Dewsbury, Isle of Man, Bowdon, Manchester, Plymouth, Stowmarket, Bolton, Darlington, Huddersfield, Preston, Edinburgh, Burton-on-Trent, Dunoon, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is light green on the back, darker green on the sides, with a whitish line on each side below the back; the side line whitish yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the Sow-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*); also on the lettuce, etc.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a subterranean cocoon.

POLIA FLAVOCINCTA.

LARGE RANUNCULUS-MOTH.

Plate LXI. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are York, Crambe, Nunburnholme, Faversham, Brighton, Allerton Hall, and Hale near Liverpool, Bristol, Darlington, Lewisham, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Scarborough, Lower Guiting, Hammersmith, Stowmarket, Marlow, Wavendon, Worcester, Worthing, Plymouth, Sudbury.

The situations where it is found are gardens, fields, etc.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is yellowish green; the side line yellowish, edged above with black; the spots reddish white, edged with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, June, and July.

It feeds on the chickweed (*Alsine media*), and several other low plants.

The chrysalis is found below the surface in a cocoon.

DASYPOLIA TEMPLI.

BRINDLED OCHRE.

Plate LXI. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are York, Doncaster, Huddersfield, Liverpool, Birmingham, Ventnor, Manchester, Plymouth, Sidmouth, Bristol, Birkenhead, Carlisle.

It is fond of hiding itself among stones.

The perfect insect appears in October and November, as also in February and March. There are said to be two broods in the year—no doubt it lives through the winter.

This species is another of those that are attracted by light.

EPUNDA LUTULENTA.

Plate LXI. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Birkenhead, Worcester, New Forest, Cambridge, Tenterden, Preston, Greenhithe, Norbury Park.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in October.

The caterpillar is green, with sometimes a tinge of rose-colour; the line along the back dark green; the one below it on each side whitish; the side line also whitish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on several low plants.

The chrysalis is found below the earth.

I am indebted to Mr. T. H. Allis, of York, for obligingly furnishing the specimen of the Moth from which the figure has been taken.

EPUNDA NIGRA.

Plate LXI. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Stockton Forest, and

Sutton-on-Derwent near York, Lyndhurst, Crosby, Speke, and Lydiate near Liverpool, Lewes, Plymouth, Preston.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, with a pale violet-coloured line along the back, and another beneath it on either side; the side line white edged above with blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October, and through the winter to June.

It feeds on the chickweed *(Alsine media)*, and the dock *(Rumex pratensis)*.

The chrysalis is found under the ground.

EPUNDA VIMINALIS.

MINOR SHOULDER KNOT.

Plate LXII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Askham Bog, Sutton-on-Derwent, and Langwith near York, Hale and Knowsley near Liverpool, York, Brighton, Bristol, Burton-on-Trent, Cambridge, Lower Guiting, Edinburgh, Exeter, Halton, Huddersfield, Lewes, Lyndhurst, Tenterden, Worcester, Worthing.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is green with a white line along the back, of which colour is the one below it on each side, as also the side line, and the divisions between the segments.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the willow.

The chrysalis is subterranean.

EPUNDA LICHENEA.

Plate LXII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Lytham, the New Forest, New Brighton, the Isle of Wight, Birkenhead, Bristol, Plymouth.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June (?) and in August and September.

The caterpillar is dark olive green, with three rows of dusky black markings along the back; the side line pale green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in November, and it lives through the winter in that state till April.

It feeds on the ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*), and other low plants.

The chrysalis is found below the surface.

This moth is much attracted by a light.

VALERIA OLEAGINA.

GREEN-BRINDLED DOT.

Plate LXII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Richmond Park, Bristol, Fishguard, and near London.

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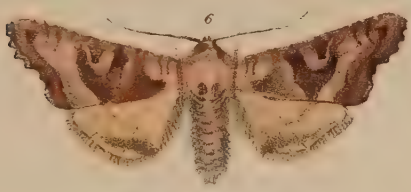
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The situations where it is found are wooded places.

The perfect insect appears in March and April; also in July.

The caterpillar is dark brown, paler on the fore part; the line below the back on each side is dull yellowish brown, with a row of streaks slanting upwards; the side line dull yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the sloe.

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a cocoon of earth and silk.

I have here also to thank Mr. T. H. Allis, of York, for the loan of the specimen from which the figure is taken.

MISELIA OXYACANTHÆ.

GREEN-BRINDLED CRESCENT.

Plate LXII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this common species are York, Nunburnholme, Sutton-on-Derwent, Brighton, Bromsgrove, Dover, Bowdon, Plymouth, Isle of Man, Carron, Stirling.

The situations where it is found are gardens, hedgerows, woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

The caterpillar is greyish or reddish brown, mottled with black, white, and brown; the line along the back narrow and black; the spots whitish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the hawthorn and the sloe.

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a cocoon formed of earth and silk.

AGRIOPUS APRILINA.

MARVEL-DE-JOUR.

Plate LXII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are York, Lund near Beverley, Langmoor near Charmouth, Brighton, Bowdon, Faversham, Plymouth, Exeter, Torwood.

The situations where it is found are hedge-sides.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

The caterpillar is reddish grey, streaked with black; the line along the back blackish; the spots large and white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the oak.

The chrysalis is found underneath the ground, enclosed in an earthen cocoon.

PHLOGOPHORA METICULOSA.

ANGLE-SHADE.

Plate LXII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this common species are York, Sutton-on-Derwent, Nunburnholme, Bromsgrove, Swinhope, Bowdon.

The situations where it is found are lanes, gardens, hedge-sides, and woods.

The perfect insect appears in June; also in August and September.

The caterpillar is green or brownish, with numerous pale dots; the line along the back narrow, pale, and interrupted; the side line pale, the spots white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in November, April, July, and August.

It feeds on many low plants.

The chrysalis is found below the earth in a cocoon.

PHLOGOPHORA EMPYREA.

Plate LXII. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Brighton. (?)

The perfect insect appears in September and October. October 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22.

The caterpillar is greyish green or greenish brown, with a pale line along the back, and another of the like colour on either side of it; the spots yellowish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is from February to May.

It feeds on various low plants.

The chrysalis is found below the surface in a cocoon.

EUPLEXIA LUCIPARIA.

DARK ANGLE-SHADE. SMALL ANGLE-SHADE.

Plate LXII. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this pretty species are York, Sutton-on-

Derwent, Nunburnholme, Bromsgrove, Kilmun, Edinburgh, Fernlea near Southampton, Stowe Wood, Darenth Wood, Barnstaple, Witney, Sudbury, Black Park, Bere Forest, Rudheath in Cheshire, Durham, Bowdon, and near London.

The situations where it is found are woods, gardens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is green, with a paler line along the back, and slanting dark streaks running to it.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

It feeds on the Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*), and other low plants.

APLECTA HERBIDA.

GREEN ARCHES.

Plate LXII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Sutton-on-Derwent, Huddersfield, Halton, Exeter, Sandal Beat near Doncaster, Birkenhead near Liverpool, Brighton, York, Tenterden, Lanark, Stowmarket, Darenth Wood, Bere Forest, Looe, West Looe, Scarborough, Plymouth, Black Park, Witney, Stowe Wood, Birmingham, Manchester, Lyndhurst, Chat Moss, Lewes, Sevenoaks, Sheffield, Preston, Darlington, Whalley, Bristol, Canterbury, Carlisle, Lower Guiting, Torwood, Arundel, Worcester, and Worthing.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July; July 5.

The caterpillar is dark grey, with a tinge of purple; the line along the back whitish; that below it on each side also whitish; the space between darker.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August, and from thence to April.

It feeds on various low plants.

The chrysalis is subterranean.

APLECTA OCCULTA.

GREAT BROCADE.

Plate LXIII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Langwith near York, where the first British specimen was taken by Mr. T. H. Allis, but none there since, Swinhope, Claughton near Birkenhead, Brighton, Epping Forest, Edinburgh, Dover, Birkenhead, Hyde Park London, Camden Town, Lewisham, Lewes, Manchester, Dartford, Huddersfield, Weybridge, New Forest, Sheffield, Tenterden, Barlow Moor Wood near Manchester, Sherwood Forest, Torwood.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August; August 12.

The caterpillar is black on the back, yellowish grey on the sides; the line along the back yellowish white; that below it on each side also yellowish white; the spots whitish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the dandelion (*Taraxacum dens-leonis*), and other low plants.

The chrysalis is found below the earth.

APLECTA NEBULOSA.

GREY ARCHES.

Plate LXIII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are York, Nunburnholme, Sutton-on-Derwent, Buttercrambe Moor, Brighton, Bowdon, Poynings, Torwood, Preston, Durham, Carlisle.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale brown, with a whitish line along the back running through a row of dark brown angular-shaped spots, the front part of these being paler ; the side line edged above with blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the dock (*Rumex pratensis*), and other low plants.

The chrysalis is found under the ground.

APLECTA TINCTA.

SILVER ARCHES.

Plate LXIII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Canterbury, Brighton, Darenth Wood, Bere Forest, Plymouth, Birch Wood, Dulwich, West Wickham, Worcester, Sevenoaks, Tenterden, and near London.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull greyish brown, with a whitish line along the back, and another of the same colour on either side below it, and a dark stripe.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the birch, and on grass, and other low plants.

The chrysalis is found below the surface of the earth.

APLECTA ADVENA.

PALE-SHINING-BROWN.

Plate LXIII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are York, Nunburnholme, Sutton-on-Derwent, Nafferton, Brighton, Black Park, Faversham, Canterbury, Bristol, Cambridge, St. Osyths, Lower Guiting, Darlington, Ventnor, Edinburgh, Lewes, Halton, Sudbury, Chester, Kingsbury, Carron, Lyndhurst, Tenterden, Worthing.

The situations where it is found are gardens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale greyish brown, with a pale line and a row of angular-shaped spots with dark edges along the back, and another similar one on the side; the spots black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on various low plants.

The chrysalis is found beneath the ground.

HADENA SATURA.

Plate LXIII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are in Oxfordshire and Cambridgeshire.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The caterpillar is reddish brown, with numerous short grey streaks, and a pale greyish line along the back, of which colour is the one below it on each side; the side line yellowish; the divisions between the segments dull yellowish red.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the honeysuckle.

The chrysalis is found beneath the earth.

This moth is attracted by light.

HADENA ADUSTA.

DARK BROCADE.

Plate LXIII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Sutton-on-Derwent and Aldby Park near York, White Moss, Chat Moss, Lower Guiting, Epping, Brighton, Isle of Man, Scarborough, Lewes, Edinburgh, Black Park, Keswick, Birkenhead, Stowmarket, Halton, Bere Forest, Bowdon, Cambridge, Bristol, Huddersfield, Barnstaple, Burton-on-Trent, Darlington, Manchester, Preston, Arran, Kilmun, Rannoch.

The situations where it is found are hedge-sides, woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

The caterpillar is dull reddish green, mottled with green on the back, along which is a line of dark blots, underneath it is entirely green; the side line whitish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on various low plants.

The chrysalis is found below the earth.

HADENA PROTEA.

BRINDLED GREEN.

Plate LXIV. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are York, Sutton-on-Derwent, Brighton, Falmouth, Faversham, Bowdon, Plymouth, Exeter, Barnstaple, Sudbury, New Forest.

The situations where it is found are woods, gardens, hedge-sides, etc.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The caterpillar is green with a whitish line along the back; the side line whitish; so also the divisions between the segments.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the oak.

The chrysalis is subterranean.

HADENA GLAUCA.

GLAUCOUS SHEARS.

Plate LXIV. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Doncaster, Simonswood

Moss near Liverpool, Storeton near Birkenhead, Matlock, Cheltenham, Ashton, Huddersfield, Rugeley, Edinburgh, Manchester, Saddleworth, Shrewsbury, Rannoch, Stowmarket, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull reddish yellow, marbled with blackish on the back; the line below it black but slightly interrupted; the side line dark grey; the spots white, and six dots on the top of the second segment.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the coltsfoot(?) (*Tussilago farfara*).

The chrysalis is found below the ground.

HADENA DENTINA.

COMMON SHEARS.

Plate LXIV. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are York, Sutton-on-Derwent, Nunburnholme, Anstey, Brighton, Falmouth, Bowdon.

The situations where it is found are gardens and hedge-sides.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull olive grey, the back brownish, with a row of triangular-shaped black spots on either side of it; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May(?) and June.

It feeds on the dandelion (*Taraxicum dens-leonis*) and other low plants.

The chrysalis is found under the ground.

HADENA PEREGRINA.

Plate LXIV. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are near Freshwater in the Isle of Wight.

The perfect insect appears in August and September; August 23.

HADENA CHENOPODII.

NUTMEG.

Plate LXIV. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Falmouth, Bristol, Cambridge, Bognor, Exeter, Kingsbury, Lewes, Shrewsbury, Wavendon, Worcester, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is green, the side line red edged with white; the line on each side of the back sometimes black, and often green like the ground colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and May (?).

It feeds on the goosefoot (*Chænopodium murale*) and the orache (*Atriplex patula*).

The chrysalis is subterranean.

HADENA ATRIPLISIS.

WILD ARRACH.

Plate LXIV. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Wisbeach, Cheltenham,

Brandon in Suffolk, Cambridge, Manchester, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull greenish brown, with a black line along the back; the side line pale reddish and broad; the spots white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the dock (*Rumex pratensis*), the goosefoot (*Chænopodium murale*), the Persicaria (*Polygonum Bistorta*), etc.

HADENA SUASA.

DOG'S TOOTH.

Plate LXIV. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are York, Stockton Forest, Doncaster, Birch Wood, Brighton, Warrington, Chester, St. Osyth's, Tenterden, Cambridge, Bristol, Manchester, Altrincham, Burton-on-Trent, Shrewsbury, Stowmarket, Birkenhead, and near London.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish red dotted with yellowish; the line along the back and the one below it bluish; the side line yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, September, and October.

It feeds on various low plants.

The chrysalis is found underneath the ground.

HADENA OLERACEA.

BRIGHT-LINE-BROWN EYE.

Plate LXIV. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Falmouth, Birkenhead, Bowdon, etc, etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish brown spotted with white; the line along the back brown; the one below it on each side pale; the side line yellow edged above with blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on various low plants.

The chrysalis is found below the surface.

HADENA PISI.

BROWN MOTH.

Plate LXIV. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are York, Sutton-on-Derwent, Scarborough, Bromsgrove Lickey, Brighton, Kingsbury, Manchester, Canterbury, Faversham, Falmouth, Bowdon, Scarborough, Worthing, Barnstaple, Birkenhead, Lower Guiting, Darlington, Plymouth, Chat Moss, Rosthwaite, Bristol, Edinburgh, Wavendon, Lewes, Rannoch, Burton-on-Trent, Cambridge, Halton, Worcester.

The situations where it is found are road-sides and other waste places where broom grows.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dark green, or, more commonly reddish brown; the line on each side of the back yellow; the side line also yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August, September, and October.

It feeds on the broom, and also on low plants.

The chrysalis is found below the earth.

HADENA THALASSINA.

PALE-SHOULDERED BROCADE.

Plate LXIV. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bowdon, Falmouth, Darenth Wood, Canterbury, Lewisham, Black Park, Bere Forest, Looe, West Looe, White Moss near Manchester, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July; July 5.

The caterpillar is pale green, with a darker line along the back, and reddish streaks running to it at the end of each segment; the line on each side of the back reddish as is the side line, and interrupted.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the broom, honeysuckle, etc.

The chrysalis is found below the surface.

HADENA CONTIGUA.

LIGHT BROCADE.

Plate LXV. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Sutton-on-Derwent, Bere Forest, Lewes, Lower Guiting, Darenth Wood, Rannoch, Lyndhurst, Peterborough, Delamere Forest, Killarney.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is yellowish green; the line on either side below the back indicated by a row of slanting reddish brown streaks; the spots reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the nut and other bushes and plants.

The chrysalis is subterranean.

HADENA GENISTÆ.

Plate LXV. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Bristol, Lower Guiting, Lewisham, Leatherhead, Lewes, Black Park, Lyndhurst, Bere Forest, Stowe Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June; the end of the former and the beginning of the latter month.

The caterpillar is brownish, tinged with green on the fore part, and with rose colour on the hinder; the line along the back rather darker brown; the line below it on

each side indicated by some slanting dark lines; the side line darker edged below with whitish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September.

The chrysalis is subterranean.

HADENA RECTILINEA.

CLOUDED BROCADE.

Plate LXV. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Wharncliffe, Sheffield, Killarney, Ashton, Huddersfield, Rannoch, Torwood, Stirling, and near London.

The situations where it is found are moors, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is brown or dull reddish yellow; the line along the back met by a row of dark slanting streaks, the spots white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*), and the bramble, etc.

The chrysalis is found underneath the ground.

XYLINIDÆ.

XYLOCAMPA LITHORIZA.

EARLY GREY.

Plate LXV. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Elvington, Langwith,

Bromsgrove, Shrewsbury, Lewes, Falmouth, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Stowmarket, Black Park, Bristol, Darlington, Manchester, Tenterden, Newnham, Exeter, Kingsbury, Lyndhurst, Wavendon, Carlisle, Scarborough, Worthing, Worcester.

The situations where it is found are woods, hedge-rows, etc. It is to be seen at rest on the trunks of trees.

The perfect insect appears at the end of March and the beginning of April.

The caterpillar is dull greyish yellow, with a paler line along the back, running through a row of brownish angular-shaped spots, the one on the eighth segment most conspicuous; the spots white edged with black, on the twelfth segment is a slight hump.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the honeysuckle.

The chrysalis is found on the surface of the ground, enclosed in a cocoon.

CLOANTHA PERSPICILLARIS.

Plate LXV. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Birch Wood, Bulstrode Park, Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, Ashford in Hampshire.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is reddish brown, dotted with dark brown; the line along the back yellow and narrow, with a row of slanting brownish streaks; the side line yellow, edged with dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the St. John's Wort (*Hypericum calycinum*).

The chrysalis is subterranean.

CLOANTHA SOLIDAGINIS.

GOLDEN-ROD BRINDLE.

Plate LXV. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are York, Saddleworth, Staleybridge, Rugeley, Ashton, and The Brushes near Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is dark reddish brown with a narrow line along the back, and the spots pale yellow, the latter placed in a row of blackish blots; the side line pale yellow and broad.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*).

The chrysalis is found under the surface of the ground.

CALOCAMPA VETUSTA.

RED SWORD-GRASS. SCARCE SWORD-GRASS.

Plate LXV. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this fine species are York, Stockton Forest, Doncaster, Nunburnholme, Crompton's Coppice near York, Scarborough, Birkenhead, Bristol, Darenth Wood, Brighton, Birch Wood, Burton-on-Trent, Wimbledon, Cambridge, Carlisle, Stirling, Lower Guiting, Edinburgh,

Arundel, Rannoch, Isle of Mull, Huddersfield, Plymouth, Shrewsbury, Chichester, Bowdon, Tenterden, Worthing, Lewes, Ventnor, Manchester, Barnstaple, Weston-super-Mare, Peterborough, and Boyd's Planting near Torwood.

The situations where it is found are woods, gardens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in September and October, and continues till February, March, and April; February 14; 25.

The caterpillar is dark green; the line on either side of the back pale yellow; the side line, which is narrow, yellow and edged with black; the spots yellow and white edged with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on various meadow and marsh plants.

The chrysalis is found deep below the surface.

CALOCAMPA EXOLETA.

LARGE SWORD-GRASS.

Plate LXV. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this formerly rare, but now common, and fine species are York, Doncaster, Sutton-on-Derwent, Langwith, Stockton Forest, Nunburnholme, Bromsgrove, Swinhope, Birkenhead, Crompton's Coppice near York, Newark, Brighton, Burton-on-Trent, Dulwich, Lewisham, Carlisle, Peterborough, Cambridge, Lower Guiting, Black Park, Rannoch, Bowdon, Darlington, Edinburgh, Arundel, Plymouth, Bristol, Exeter, Huddersfield, Kingsbury, Lewes, Ventnor, Lyndhurst, Manchester, Shrewsbury, Worthing,

Barnstaple, Scarborough, Worcester, Boyd's Planting near Torwood, Weston-super-Mare, Stirling.

The situations where it is found are woods, gardens, and hedge-sides.

The perfect insect appears in September and October, and continues till February, March, and April; February 16–28.

The caterpillar is bright green with a row of spots along the back connected with a black blot; the line on each side below the back yellow; the side line yellow intersected by a slender scarlet streak; the spots white edged with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on various low plants.

The chrysalis is found deep below the ground.

XYLINA RHIZOLITHA.

GREY-SHOULDER KNOT.

Plate LXV. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Faversham, Brighton, Falmouth, Plymouth, Tenterden, Black Park, Bristol, Cambridge, Halton, Worthing, Lower Guiting, Exeter, Worcester, Horndean, Kingsbury, Lewes, Lyndhurst, Barnstaple, Shrewsbury, Weston-super-Mare, Henley, Stowmarket, Sudbury, Arundel, Wigmore Wood, and Hambley Wood near Chatham.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in October and November; October 19; November 2.

The caterpillar is bluish green dotted with white; the

line along the back white but indistinct, the line below it on each side similar: the side line yellowish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the oak.

The chrysalis is found below the earth.

XYLINA CONFORMIS.

Plate LXVI. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are in Glamorganshire.

The situations where it is found are about ivy trees, at the blossom.

The perfect insect occurs in October, and through the winter to March.

XYLINA SEMIBRUNNEA.

TAWNY PINION.

Plate LXVI. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Coombe Wood, Mickleham, Lyndhurst, Darenth Wood, Bristol, Cambridge, Plymouth, Norbury Park, Lower Guiting, Kingsbury, Worcester, Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, Weston-super-Mare.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

The chrysalis is found below the earth.

I am indebted to Mr. Allis, of York, for the loan of the specimen from which the plate is taken.

XYLINA PETRIFICATA.

PALE PINION.

Plate LXVI. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Norbury Park, Isle of Man, Black Park, Brighton, Bristol, Exeter, Arundel, Lyndhurst, Worcester, Plymouth, Barnstaple, Henley-on-Thames.

The perfect insect appears in September.

The caterpillar is pale green, with a white line along the back; the side line white; the head black; the legs black, the prolegs green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May, June, and July.

It feeds on the oak, the lime, etc.

The chrysalis is found below the earth.

CUCULLIA VERBASCI.

MULLEIN.

Plate LXVI. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Faversham, Brighton, Charmouth, Dorking, Maidstone, Looe, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Exeter, Lewes, St. Leonard's, Stowmarket, Plymouth, Horndean, Wavendon, Worcester, Henley-on-Thames, Ranmore Common.

The situations where it is found are uncultivated barren spots.

The perfect insect appears at the end of April and in May and June; June 20.

The caterpillar is greenish white with a rather broad yellow cross band on each segment, in which the spots are black and large; a double row of large black spots along the side line below the back, a black spot following each spiracle, and two beneath it; prolegs black on the upper part; the face yellowish spotted with blue.

It feeds on the mullein (*Verbascum Blattaria*), the knotted figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*), etc.

The chrysalis is subterranean.

CUCULLIA SCROPHULARIÆ.

WATER-BETONY MOTH.

Plate LXVI. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this handsome species are Brighton, Looe, Plymouth, Exeter, Cambridge.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is greenish white, with a yellow band on the back of each segment, and a row of large black spots along the back, almost always united; there is a double row of large black spots along the side line below the back, a black spot following each spiracle, and two beneath it; the face yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the water betony (*Scrophularia aquatica*), the knotted figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*), and the moth-mullein (*Verbascum Blattaria*).

The chrysalis is found under the soil enclosed in a large cocoon.

For this figure also I am indebted to Mr. Allis, of York.

CUCULLIA LYCHNITIS.

Plate LXVI. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this very elegant species are Arundel, Horndean, Henley, Marlow.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale dull yellowish white or greenish white, having on each segment a band of deep yellow, with two black spots in front and a curved black band behind; on the sides a row of black spots with another below each, and two other spots slantwise below these; the face yellow spotted with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the white mullein (*Verbascum lychnitis*).

The chrysalis is found below the earth enclosed in a large cocoon.

CUCULLIA ASTERIS.

STARWORT MOTH.

Plate LXVI. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Darenth Wood, Croydon, Fulham in Norfolk, Dulwich Wood, Canterbury, West Wickham Wood, Birch Wood, Lewes, Bere Forest.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in June.

The caterpillar is bluish green or purplish with a yellow line edged with black along the back, and another of the like colour on each side of it; the side line white edged with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the golden rod (*Solidago virgaurea*).

The chrysalis is found under the earth enclosed in a large cocoon.

CUCULLIA GNAPHALII.

Plate LXVI. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Birch Wood, Horndean, Darenth Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is pale green, the back dull reddish with a broad paler line along it edged with brownish; on the sides a row of dull red blots.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the golden rod (*Solidago virgaurea*).

The chrysalis is found under the ground enclosed in a large cocoon.

CUCULLIA ABSINTHII.

WORMWOOD SHARK.

Plate LXVI. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species were in Bunhill Fields near London, and are near Falmouth and Plymouth.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is green, with a row of pale green blots

along the back; the line on each side below it white, with a white slanting streak from each segment; also a row of pale greyish red blots along the sides.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*).

The chrysalis is subterranean, enclosed in a large cocoon.

CUCULLIA CHAMOMILLÆ.

CHAMOMILE SHARK.

Plate LXVI. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are York, Lytham, New Brighton near Birkenhead, Waterloo near Liverpool, Birch Wood, Lewes, Putney, Wimbledon, Edinburgh, Hornsey, Manchester, Kingsbury, Dunbar, Plymouth, Worthing, and near London.

The situations where it is found are woods, heaths, and commons.

The perfect insect appears in April, May, and June. Some have been known as early as January, and others as late as July; July 28.

The caterpillar is pale yellow, with a dull olive green line along the back, and another of the same colour but waved and interrupted on each side below it. There is a rose-coloured cross band on each segment.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the feverfew (*Matricaria chamomilla*), and the chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

The chrysalis is found under the soil, enclosed in a large cocoon.

The plate is from a moth lent by Mr. Allis.

CUCULLIA UMBRATICA.

LARGE PALE SHARK.

Plate LXVII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are York, Sutton-on-Derwent, Langwith and Stockton, Humberstone, Brighton, Constantine near Falmouth, Croydon, Bowdon, Nunburnholme, Ely, Charmouth, Sudbury, Nafferton, Manchester, Chatham, etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens, woods, hedges, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June; June 23.

The caterpillar is blackish, with a row of orange blots along the back, two on each segment, and a row of smaller ones on the sides.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceous*), and the *Sonchus arvensis*.

The chrysalis is found under the ground enclosed in a large cocoon.

HELIOTHIDÆ.

HELIOTHIS MARGINATA.

BORDERED SALLOW.

Plate LXVII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Lowestoft, Canterbury, Isle

of Man, Lewes, Worcester, Worthing, Dover, Lower Guiting, Bere Forest, Cambridge, Stowmarket, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June.

The caterpillar is green dotted with whitish, and with a dark green line bordered with whitish along the back, and a whitish green one on either side below it; the side line yellow.

There is a reddish-grey variety.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), the rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*), and the sandwort (*Arenaria verna*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a slight cocoon.

HELIOTHIS PELTIGERA.

BORDERED STRAW.

Plate LXVII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Plymouth, Lower Guiting, Braunton Burrows near Barnstaple, Newmarket, Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are clover fields, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is green, with a blackish line along the back, interrupted in the middle of each segment, and another below it of pale green, the side line white. A variety has a dull yellowish band on each segment.

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The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the rest harrow *(Hyoscyamus niger)*, and the sandwort *(Arenaria verna)*.

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a slight cocoon.

HELIOTHIS ARMIGERA.

Plate LXVII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Bromborough near Birkenhead, Brighton, Weston-super-Mare, Bristol, Salford, Lewes, Worthing, Benton in Oxfordshire, Torquay, Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, Sidmouth, Cambridge, Exeter, Mickleham, Edmonton, Manchester, Ramsgate.

The perfect insect appears in August, at the middle and end of the month, and in September and October; October 5—9.

The caterpillar is reddish brown, with a line along the back streaked with yellow and black; the side line of the same colour, the spots distinct and black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the wild mignonette (*Reseda lutea*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a slight cocoon.

HELIOTHIS DIPSACEA.

MARBLED CLOVER.

Plate LXVII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are York, Langwith, Dover,

Hatfield Chase, Trefusis near Falmouth, Hamworthy near Poole, Cambridge, Worthing.

The perfect insect appears in July; July 11, 12, and to the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is pale yellow streaked with reddish brown; the line along the back wide, and of a violet brown colour, and a stripe of the same colour on the sides. There is a reddish slanting band on each segment; the spots black but small.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), and other low plants.

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a slight cocoon.

HELIOTHIS SCUTOSA.

Plate LXVII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are near Carlisle, and on Strensal Common near York.

The perfect insect appears in June? and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish green with the spots and several lines greyish black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the field southernwood (*Artemisia campestris*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a slight cocoon.

ANARTA MELANOPA.

DARK YELLOW UNDERWING.

Plate LXVII. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are near Rannoch.

The situations where it is found are moors and heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June.

This species flies by day, most briskly in the hottest sunshine.

ANARTA CORDIGERA.

SMALL DARK YELLOW UNDERWING.

Plate LXVII. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are the Isle of Man, Isle of Mull, and Rannoch in Perthshire.

The situations where it is found are rocky moors.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is dull reddish yellow, with a dull yellowish brown line along the back, and a slanting streak meeting it on each segment; the side line white on its fore part; the spots white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a cocoon of silk mixed with earth.

This moth flies rapidly in the day-time.

ANARTA MYRTILLI.

BEAUTIFUL YELLOW-UNDERWING.

Plate LXVII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Bromsgrove Lickey, Langwith, Buttercrambe Moor, Allerthorpe and Stockton Common near York, Wavendon, Huddersfield, Linwood near Market Rasen, Falmouth, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Black Park, Dunoon, Stirling, Bowdon, Lewes, Darlington, Chat Moss, Tenterden, Ripon, Scarborough, Birkenhead, Preston, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Perry Wood near Faversham, Lyndhurst.

The situations where it is found are heaths and heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a beautiful green colour, with darker lines crossed by a series of yellowish white blots; the spots white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the heath (*Calluna vulgaris*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a cocoon of silk mixed with earth.

This species also flies in the sunshine. It is extremely rapid on the wing.

HELIODES ARBUTI.

SMALL YELLOW-UNDERWING.

Plate LXVII. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are York, at Stockton Common,

Langwith, Allerthorpe, Huddersfield, Falmouth, Bowdon, Birkenhead, Bristol, Halton, Lewes, Manchester, Lewisham, Burton-on-Trent, Darlington, Shrewsbury, Tenterden, Barnstaple, Lower Guiting, Exeter, Wavendon, Worcester, Fairbrook near Faversham.

The situations where it is found are grass fields and commons.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in the beginning of June.

The caterpillar is pale green, or greyish green, with a darker line along the back bordered with white; the line below it on each side pale; the side line white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the mouse-ear (*Cerastium arvense*).

The chrysalis is found under the earth.

ACONTIDÆ.

AGROPHILA SULPHURALIS.

SPOTTED SULPHUR.

Plate LXVII. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Cambridge, Brandon, and Battersea Fields London.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June and in July, and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is green, otherwise reddish brown, dotted with black; the side line broad and pale yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July?

It feeds on the bindweed (*Convolvulus major*), and the small bindweed (*Convolvulus minor*).

The chrysalis is subterranean.

ACONTIA LUCTUOSA.

FOUR-SPOTTED MOTH.

Plate LXVII. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Stoats Nest Surrey, Torquay, Cambridge, Lower Guiting, Lewes, and between Croydon and Sanderstead.

The situations where it is found are chalky districts.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is reddish grey streaked and marbled with brown; a black spot on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth segments. It has sixteen legs.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the convolvulus (*Convolvulus major* and *minor*).

The chrysalis is enclosed in a cocoon of earth.

The moth flies in the sunshine.

ACONTIA ALBICOLLIS.

ROSY MARBLE.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Dover.

The situations where it is found are clover fields.

The perfect insect appears in August; August 25.

The moth flies in the sunshine.

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ERASTRIDÆ.

ERASTRIA VENUSTULA.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Epping Forest near Loughton.

The situations where it is found are heathy parts of woods.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June and July; May 29; June 7, 12, 14, 16, 24, 29.

This species flies in the sunshine.

ERASTRIA FUSCULA.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Sutton-on-Derwent near York, Brighton, Bristol, Worcester, Lewes, Stowmarket, Exeter, Tenterden, Looe, West Looe, Bere Forest, Barnstaple, Dingwall, Killarney, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in June and July; June 20.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey with a broad brown line along the back, and another blackish and slender one below it on each side.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the bramble.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon among leaves and moss.

BANKIA ARGENTULA.

SILVER-BARRED.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are near Killarney, Whittlesea Mere, and Beachamwell.

The situations where it is found are reedy and rushy places.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is green, darker on the back and between the segments; on either side of the back is a white line; the side line also white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August?

It feeds on the sweet gale? (*Myrica Gale*), and different grasses.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a cocoon on the surface of the earth.

ANTHOPHILIDÆ.

HYDRELIA UNCANA.

SILVER HOOK.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Askham Bog near York, Falmouth, Carlisle, Cambridge, Stowmarket, Killarney.

The situations where it is found are marshes, bogs, and fens.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is green, with a stripe on the sides.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August?

It feeds on the sedge (*Carex divisa*).

The chrysalis is found in a slight cocoon amongst moss.

MICRA OSTRINA.

PURPLE MARBLED.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Bideford, Torquay, Isle of Wight.

The situations where it is found are near the sea.

The perfect insect appears in June; June 8.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon spun amongst moss or leaves.

MICRA PARVA.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Teignmouth, Torquay on the cliffs.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon spun amongst leaves and moss.

PHALÆNOIDÆ.

BREPHOS PARTHENIAS.

ORANGE UNDERWING.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are York, Buttercrambe Moor,

Langwith, Stockton Forest, Brighton, Woolton near Liverpool, Darenth Wood, Bristol, Lewes, West Wickham Wood, Scarborough, Worcester, Tilgate Forest, Shrewsbury, Worthing, Rugeley, Rannoch.

The situations where it is found are birch woods.

The perfect insect appears in March, April, and the beginning of May; May 1.

The caterpillar is dark green, with a black line edged with yellowish along the back, and another of the same colour on each side of it; the side line yellowish green; the spots white.

It feeds on the birch, as also on the oak and the beech.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a slight cocoon amongst moss or bark.

BREPHOS NOTHA.

LIGHT ORANGE-UNDERWING.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are York, Stockton Forest, Sutton-on-Derwent, Brighton, Kingsbury, Darenth Wood, Barren Wood near Carlisle, Stowmarket, Monmouth.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in March and April.

The caterpillar is green, with a darker line along the back and another of the like colour on each side of it; the side line blackish green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the sallow and the aspen.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a slight cocoon among moss and bark.

PLUSIDÆ.

ABROSTOLA URTICÆ.

SPECTACLE MOTH.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this neat species are York, Nunburnholme, Bromsgrove, Halton, Falmouth, Brighton, Reigate, Bowdon, Edinburgh, Burton-on-Trent, Bristol, Lower Guiting, Uppingham, Cambridge, Huddersfield, Lewes, Plymouth, Worthing, Kingsbury, Manchester, Scarborough, Worcester, Stowmarket.

The situations where it is found are lanes and hedgesides.

The persect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish white, with two or three slanting white streaks on each segment beyond the fourth, the upper pair meeting on the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and October.

It feeds on the stinging nettle *(Urtica urens)*.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a cocoon of silk mixed with moss.

ABROSTOLA TRIPLASIA.

DARK SPECTACLE MOTH.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are York, Hammersmith, Manchester, Birkenhead, Worcester, Kingsbury, Hud-

dersfield, Bristol, Halton, Cambridge, Burton-on-Trent, Lower Guiting, Exeter.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and September.

The caterpillar is dull green, with two white streaks along the back; the fifth and sixth segments have a triangular-shaped mark pointing towards the head, the twelfth has a dark green spot encircled with black; the side line white with some white streaks slanting from it upwards.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*).

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon of silk mixed with moss.

PLUSIA ORICHALCEA.

SCARCE BURNISHED-BRASS.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are Charmouth, Glanvilles' Wootton, Hethersett, Newbury, Manchester, Craford, Ashdown Forest, Plymouth, Deal, Dursley.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The caterpillar is green, with a white line along the back, edged with a waved streak; the side line broad, and white edged above with dark green; the spots white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the hemp agrimony (*Eupatoria cannabina*).

The chrysalis is enclosed in a loose cocoon of silk.

PLUSIA CHRYSITIS.

BRASS WING. BURNISHED BRASS.

Plate LXVIII. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this extensively distributed species are York, Nunburnholme, Sutton-on-Derwent, Bromsgrove, Charmouth, Brighton, Falmouth, Bowdon, Faversham, Isle of Man, Edinburgh, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens, lanes, hedge-sides, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is pale green, with two rows of white streaks below the back on each side; the side line white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, July, and September.

It feeds on the stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*), the thistle (*Carduus lanceolatus*), etc., etc.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a loose cocoon of silk.

PLUSIA BRACTEA.

GOLD SPANGLE.

Plate LXIX. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are York, the Isle of Bute, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Bowdon, Manchester, Whalley, Huddersfield, Shrewsbury, Keswick, Carlisle, Falkirk, Macclesfield.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is pale green with waved yellowish white

lines on either side of the back; the side line yellowish white.

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a loose cocoon of silk.

PLUSIA FESTUCÆ.

GOLD SPOT.

Plate LXIX. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are York, Nunburnholme, Sutton-on-Derwent, Falmouth, Cambridge, Manchester, Yaxley, Bowdon, Birkenhead, Worcester, Norwich, Warrington, Preston, Edinburgh, and near London.

The situations where it is found are marshes, gardens, near water, etc.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is green with a dark green line along the back, and three narrow pale green lines on each side; the side line pale green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the sedge (*Carex divisa*), and the bur reed (*Sparganium ramosum*).

The chrysalis is enclosed in a loose silken cocoon.

PLUSIA IOTA.

GOLD-Y.

Plate LXIX. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are York, Sutton-on-Derwent, Bromsgrove, Nafferton, Halton, Worcester, Scarborough,

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Anstey, Falmouth, Bowdon, Stowmarket, Barnstaple, Bristol, Lower Guiting, Shrewsbury, Ely, Burton-on-Trent, Darlington, Tenterden, Rotherham, Edinburgh, Kingsbury, Wavendon, Exeter, Huddersfield, Lewes, Falkirk, Manchester, Plymouth.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale green with waved yellowish white lines on each side of the back; the side line yellowish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and June.

It feeds on the stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*), the groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), and the honeysuckle.

PLUSIA V-AUREUM.

Plate LXIX. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are York, Frankby near Birkenhead, Manchester, Falmouth, Bristol, Darlington, Scarborough, Lynton, Burton-on-Trent, Shrewsbury, Edinburgh, Rotherham, Cambridge, Exeter, Huddersfield, Worcester, Stowmarket, Bowdon, Lower Guiting, Lewes, Kingsbury.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is green; the side line yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*), and the stingless nettle (*Urtica dioica*), the groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*), etc., etc.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon of silk.

PLUSIA GAMMA.

SILVER-Y.

Plate LXIX. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this excessively common species are York, Nunburnholme, Sutton-on-Derwent, Charmouth, Bowdon, Nafferton, Falmouth, Faversham, Milstead, etc., etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are fields, gardens, lanes, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, August, September, and October. It has been known to come out December 8!—13!!

The caterpillar is green, with a bluish green line along the back edged with slender white lines, and below it on each side a pale whitish green line; the side line yellowish, edged above with dark green; the spots white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April, July, August, and September.

It feeds on many low plants.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon of silk.

PLUSIA INTERROGATIONIS.

YORKSHIRE-Y. SCARCE SILVER-Y.

Plate LXIX. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Llangollen, Preston, Shrewsbury, Carlisle, Manchester, Arran, Huddersfield, Kilmun, Darlington, Rannock, Golspie, and Inver.

The situations where it is found are moors.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is green with white markings.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*).

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon of silk.

GONOPTERIDÆ.

GONOPTERIX LIBATRIX.

HERALD.

Plate LXIX. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this common species are York, Anstey, Nafferton, Sutton-on-Derwent, Bromsgrove, Sandal Beat near Doncaster, Brighton, Nunburnholme, Falmouth, Bowdon, Marlow, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens, woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in August and September, till again in March, April, May, and June.

The caterpillar is velvet green, paler between the segments; on either side of the back is a yellow line edged beneath with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the ash and the willow.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a cocoon spun among the leaves on the tree.

AMPHIPYRIDÆ.

AMPHIPYRA PYRAMIDEA.

COPPER-UNDERWING.

Plate LXIX. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this local species are York, Worcester, Swinhope, Brighton, Falmouth, Bristol, Manchester, Sudbury, Black Park, Barnstaple, Burton-on-Trent, Dorking, Lullingstone Park, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Worthing, Sherwood Forest, Rotherham, Stowmarket, Wavendon, Chichester, Reigate, Cambridge, Plymouth, Kingsbury, Lewes, Exeter, Tenterden.

The situations where it is found are woods, gardens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is green, with a white line along the back, and another of the same on each side of it; the side line also white; on the twelfth segment there is a raised point.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on many low plants.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon on the surface of the ground.

AMPHIPYRA TRAGOPOGONIS.

MOUSE MOTH.

Plate LXX. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are York, Sutton-on-Derwent,

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Nunburnholme, Brighton, Bowdon, Plymouth, Faversham, Isle of Man, New Brighton, Black Park, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are woods, gardens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and September; August 17.

The caterpillar is green, with a white line along the back, another of the like colour on each side of it; the side line also white; on the twelfth segment is a raised point.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on various low plants.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon on the ground.

This species is much attracted by light, and is very often found in houses and outbuildings.

MANIA TYPICA.

DARK GOTHIC.

Plate LXX. *Figure* 2.

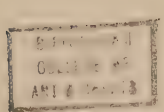
Localities for this species are York, Sutton-on-Derwent, Brighton, Nunburnholme, Bowdon.

The situations where it is found are gardens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, with a faint tinge of rose red between the segments; the line on either side of the back is dark grey intersected by a row of slanting whitish streaks, those on the eleventh and twelfth segments followed by a black streak; the side line whitish, edged above with blackish. The caterpillars are gregarious when young.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and through the winter to April.



It feeds on the dock (*Rumex pratensis*), and the willow herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*).

The chrysalis is found under the earth.

MANIA MAURA.

OLD LADY. MOURNING WIDOW. GREAT BROWN BAR.

Plate LXX. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are York, Nunburnholme, Charmouth, Bromsgrove, Brighton, Anstey, Falmouth, Faversham, Canterbury, Bowdon, Worcester, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens, river sides, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is purple brown, the sides darker; the back line yellowish; the one below it yellowish but indistinct and intersected by slanting whitish streaks edged with black; the side line whitish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the dock (*Rumex pratensis*), the chickweed (*Alsine media*), etc.

The chrysalis is found below the earth.

TOXOCAMPIDÆ.

TOXOCAMPA PASTINUM.

BLACK-NECK.

Plate LXX. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Stockton Forest, Burnby in a chalk-pit on the Wold-side, Teignmouth, Brighton, Poynings, Mickleham, Lewes, Torquay, Lyndhurst, Stowmarket, Ilfracombe, Sheffield, Tenterden.

The situations where it is found are woods, chalk-pits, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greyish, the back darker and dotted with black; the line along it whitish edged with yellowish orange, as is also the line below it; the side line the same.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*).

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon.

TOXOCAMPA CRACCÆ.

Plate LXX. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are on the North Coast of Devon.

The situations where it is found are grassy hollows in cliffs facing the sea.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dark olive above and beneath, the sides light olive with darker streaks; the head light olive with the darker lines from the body running through it.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and the beginning of June.

It feeds on the tufted vetch (*Vicia cracca*), and the wood vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*).

STILBIDÆ.

STILBIA ANOMALA.

ANOMALOUS.

Plate LXX. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Doncaster, Sutton-on-Derwent, Isle of Man, Brighton, Storeton near Birkenhead, Plymouth, Lyndhurst, Manchester, Keswick, Pembury, Carlisle, Ben Nevis, Golspie, Sutherland.

The situations where it is found are gardens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

The caterpillar is green or reddish grey, with a narrow line along the back of yellowish white, and another on either side of it of the same colour; the side line, which is broad, is white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in January and February.

It feeds on grass.

The chrysalis is found under the earth.

CATÆPHIA ALCHEMISTA.

Plate LXX. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are in the Isle of Wight.

The perfect insect appears in June; has been taken in September.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the oak.

The engraving is from a specimen obligingly lent by Mr. T. H. Allis, of York, for the use of this work.

LIMBATÆ.—CATOCALIDÆ.

CATOCALA FRAXINI.

CLIFDEN BEAUTY. CLIFDEN NONPAREIL.

Plate LXXI. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this magnificent species are Scarborough, Hull, Beverley, Burlington, Bolton, Laughhall Massey and Upton near Birkenhead, Hammersmith, Birch Wood, Shalford near Guildford, Lowestoft, Chichester, Clifden, Brighton, Bowdon, Arundel, Burton-on-Trent, Worthing, Yarmouth, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears at the end of August, and in September.

The caterpillar is of a greyish colour powdered with black; underneath it is whitish; there is a small prominence on the ninth and twelfth segments; the prolegs pinkish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the poplar, the aspen, and the ash.

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a slight cocoon of silk spun amongst leaves or bark.

CATOCALA NUPTA.

RED UNDERWING.

Plate LXXI. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this fine and handsome species are Eton, Finchley, Brighton, Canterbury, Epping, East Garston, Bradfield in Berkshire, Bristol, Black Park, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Lewisham, Exeter, Wavendon, Maidstone, Lewes, Lyndhurst, Worcester, Henley-on-Thames, Sudbury, Tenterden.

The situations where it is found are near streams where willows grow.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and September; September 8.

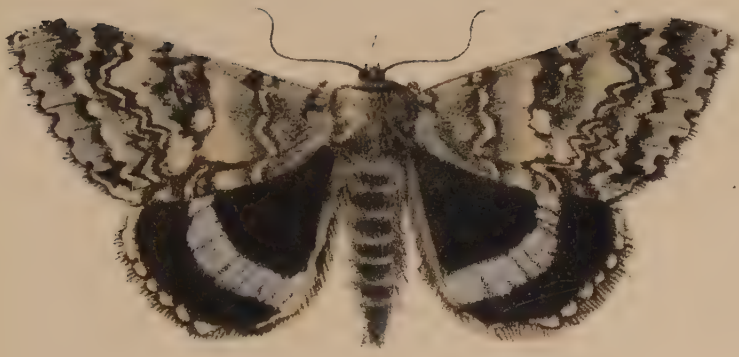
The caterpillar is greenish grey, with a double waved whitish line along the back; the line below it whitish, with slight rose-coloured protuberances across the fifth sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth segments.

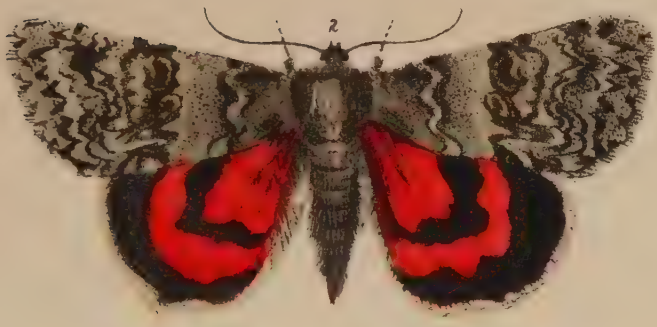
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the willow and the poplar.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a slight cocoon of silk spun amongst leaves or bark.

This species is very alert, and often flies about in the daytime.

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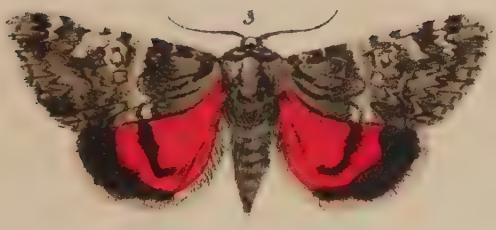
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CATOCALA PROMISSA.

LIGHT CRIMSON-UNDERWING.

Plate LXXI. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this elegant species are Brockenhurst and Lyndhurst in the New Forest, Richmond Park, Brighton, Lewes, Pembury, Black Park.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is bluish white with a black cross-like mark in the shape of an X on each side of the back on the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh segments, and an irregular black line on each side of the back.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the oak.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a slight cocoon of silk spun among leaves or bark.

CATOCALA SPONSA.

DARK CRIMSON-UNDERWING.

Plate LXXII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this rich species are Lyndhurst in the New Forest, Brighton, Darenth Wood, Lewes, Black Park.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is dull green with a purple line along the back and a dull yellowish protuberance on the ninth

segment; there is a row of whitish spots on each side; the side line dull yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the oak.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a slight cocoon of silk spun among leaves or bark.

OPHIUSIDÆ.

OPHIODES LUNARIS.

Plate LXXII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are West Wickham Wood, and also in Hampshire.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May; May 27.

The caterpillar is brownish grey; the side line reddish brown; there are two black spots edged with red on the back of the sixth segment; the interstice of the twelfth segment red.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the oak.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a cocoon among leaves.

EUCLIDIDÆ.

EUCLIDIA MI.

SHIPTON.

Plate LXXII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this pretty species are York, Sutton-on-

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Derwent, Buttercrambe Moor, Brighton, Bromsgrove, Falmouth, Hammersmith, Cheltenham, West Wickham, Iffley near Oxford, Plumstead, Lynn, Peterborough, Durham, Lewisham, Bowdon, Chattenden Wood, Dorking, Barnstaple, Kilmun, Plymouth.

The situations where it is found are moist meadows and open places in woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale violet colour, with a pale yellow side line; the head with a black spot.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on clover.

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a cocoon among moss.

EUCLIDIA GLYPHYCA.

SHIPTON-LIKENESS.

Plate LXXII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are York, Sheffield, Sutton-on-Derwent, Buttercrambe Moor, Preston, Worcester, Lynn, Wavendon, Bromsgrove, Brighton, Tenterden, Sutton near Birkenhead, Chilham, Fairbrook, Falmouth, Darlington, Exeter, Dorking, Knutsford, Chattenden Wood, Bristol, Cambridge, Barnstaple, Stowmarket, Plymouth, Lewes, Lower Guiting, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Lyndhurst, Halton, Kingsbury, Huddersfield.

The situations where it is found are moist meadows, and open places in woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish, underneath brownish, the side line whitish; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon amongst moss.

POAPHILIDÆ.

PHYTOMETRA ÆNEA.

SMALL PURPLE BAR.

Plate LXXII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are York, Langwith, Arran, Sutton-on-Derwent, Brighton, Chilham, Prenton near Birkenhead, Sanderstead, Bowdon, Bristol, Lewes, Lyndhurst, Dorking, Burton-on-Trent, Edinburgh, Manchester, Scarborough, Cambridge, Exeter, Halton, Shrewsbury, Tenterden, Kilmun, Lower Guiting, Huddersfield, Wavendon, Worcester, Killarney, Darlington, Kingsbury.

The situations where it is found are open and heathy places in woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July; June 18; July 12.

HYPENIDÆ.

MADOPA SALICALIS.

LESSER BELLE MOTH.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Bexley, Charlton, Shooter's Hill Wood, West Wickham Wood, Tenterden, all in Kent.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June; June 11.

The caterpillar is green, the interstices between the segments yellowish; spots black; the head green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the sallow and the willow.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a slight cocoon.

HYPENA PROBOSCIDALIS.

SNOUT.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this very common species are York, Sutton-on-Derwent, Langwith, Bromsgrove, Brighton, Falmouth, Nunburnholme, Charmouth, Humberstone, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are hedge-sides, lanes, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is velvet green, with a darker line along the back; the line below it paler.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a cocoon of silk between leaves.

HYPENA ROSTRALIS.

BUTTONED SNOUT.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Ripley near London,

Faversham, Plymouth, Canterbury, Brighton, Lewisham, Cambridge, Dorking, Kingsbury, Sudbury, Stowmarket, Lewes, Tenterden, Marlow, Chatham, Gravesend, Farnham, Arundel, Worcester, and Bayswater close to London.

The situations where it is found are lanes.

The perfect insect appears in July, September, and April.

The caterpillar is green, with a dark green line along the back; the side line white; the head reddish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the hop (*Humulus lupulus*).

The chrysalis is enclosed in a cocoon of silk between leaves.

HYPENA CRASSALIS.

BEAUTIFUL SNOUT.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Westerham, Spitchweek, Exeter, Killarney, Looe, Plymouth, Ranworth, Dorking, and Carrick-on-Shannon.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, and beginning of July; June 23.

The caterpillar is bright green, with a darker line along the back, and another of like hue on each side below it; the spots black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the bilberry.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a cocoon of silk among leaves.

DELTOIDES.

HYPENODES ALBISTRIGALIS.

WHITE-LINE SNOUT.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Stockton Forest and Askham Bog near York, Looe, Darenth Wood, Brighton, Plymouth, Arundel, Barnstaple, Exeter, Worcester, Bristol, Lewes, Plymouth, Scarborough, Tenterden, Marlow, Ranworth, Sandown.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July; July 17.

HYPENODES COSTÆSTRIGALIS.

DARK-LINE SNOUT.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are York, Stockton Forest, Askham Bog, Chesterfield, Barnstaple, Birkenhead, Bristol, West Wickham, Cambridge, Pembury, Black Park, Scarborough, Lynton, Stowmarket, Ranworth, Malvern, and the New Forest.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

SCHRANKIA TURFOSALIS.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Bagshot, Delamere Forest, Keswick, Crewe, New Forest.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

HERMINIDÆ.

RIVULA SERICEALIS.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are York, Bysing Wood and Fairbrook near Faversham, Barnstaple, Bristol, Brighton, Cambridge, Exeter, Kingsbury, Malvern, Lewes, Manchester, Tenterden, Sevenoaks, Stowmarket, Ranworth, Arundel, Lynton, Worthing, Chatham, Darenth Wood, Chingworth, Glasgow, Keswick.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is velvet green, with a darker line along the back, and the one below it on each side white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon, or only with a thread round the middle, and attached by the tail.

SOPHRONIA EMORTUALIS.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are

The situations where it is found are

The perfect insect appears in

The caterpillar is

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in

The chrysalis is

HERMINIA DERIVALIS.

CLAY FAN-FOOT.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Epping Forest, Tenterden, Canterbury.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and August; June 12.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon amongst leaves.

HERMINIA BARBALIS.

COMMON FAN-FOOT.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are York, Humberstone, Brighton, Marlow, Lewes, Stowmarket, Birkenhead,

Cambridge, Worthing, Arundel, Tenterden, Kingsbury, Oxford, Worcester.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a pale cinnamon-brown colour, chequered with ferruginous; the line along the back blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October, and through the winter to March.

It feeds on the oak and the birch.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon among leaves.

HERMINIA TARSIPENNALIS.

FAN-FOOT.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bristol, Lewes, Worthing, Huddersfield, Faversham, Cambridge, Kingsbury, Stowmarket, Arundel, Exeter, Tenterden, Conway, Chatham, Greenhithe, Darenth Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June and in July.

The caterpillar is dull grey, with black triangular-shaped marks along the back; and the hind segment with four white dots.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the raspberry.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon amongst leaves.

HERMINIA GRISEALIS.

SMALL FAN-FOOT.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton, Faversham, Arundel, Sudbury, Chat Moss, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull grey varied with blackish, with a row of blackish brown triangular-shaped marks edged with paler along the back, and slanting blackish brown stripes on the sides.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the golden saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium alternifolium*).

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon among leaves.

HERMINIA CRIBRALIS.

DOTTED FAN-FOOT.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Cambridge, Wicken Fen, Ranworth.

The situations where it is found are fens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in the end of July.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon among leaves.

AVENTIDÆ.

AVENTIA FLEXULA.

BEAUTIFUL HOOK TIP.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are York, Humberstone, Pembury, Brighton, Bristol, Kingsbury, Worthing, Cambridge, Lyndhurst, Stowmarket, Dorking, Exeter, Tenterden.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is variegated with green, brown, and white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on lichens.

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a slight cocoon.

ODONTIDÆ.

ODONTIA DENTALIS.

Plate LXXIII. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Lewes, Deal, Folkstone.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, the top of the second segment black; the head black; the spots black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the stems of the viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a thick cocoon among leaves.

PYRALIDÆ.

PYRALIS FIMBRIALIS.

GOLD FRINGE.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Humberstone, Kingsbury, Marlow, Ranworth, Bayswater, Homerton, Arundel, Worthing.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

PYRALIS FARINALIS.

MEAL MOTH.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are York, Sutton-on-Dewent, Worcester, Brighton, "cum multis aliis quæ nunc præscribere longum."

The situations where it is found are stables, lofts, and out-houses.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, August, September, and October.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, the head reddish brown, the top of the thorax and of the hind segment pale reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on corn, straw, etc.

PYRALIS GLAUCINALIS.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are York, Bexley, Marlow, Osbaldwick, Nafferton, Brighton, Dulwich, Lewisham, Tenterden, Bowdon, Chingford, Hackney, Bayswater, Stowmarket.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

AGLOSSA PINGUINALIS.

TABBY.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton, Humberstone, Nafferton, Nunburnholme, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are stables, houses, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dark brown, the head and tops of the segments darker.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on cloth, etc.

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a slight cocoon.

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AGLOSSA CUPREALIS.

SMALL TABBY.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Cheshunt, Cambridge, Chingford, Maidstone, Ranford, Kingsbury, Exeter.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is of a shining blackish slate colour.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a slight cocoon.

CLEDEOBIDÆ.

CLEDEOBIA ANGUSTALIS.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Barnstaple, Barham Downs, Lynton, Arundel, Goodwood, Sandown, Sheffield, Box Hill, Deal, Ranworth, Plymouth, Lewes.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a slight cocoon.

ENNYCHIDÆ.

PYRAUSTA PUNICEALIS.

PURPLE-AND-GOLD.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Chilham,

Faversham, Kilmun, Drewton near Market Weighton, West Looe, Looe, New Brighton, Sheffield, Galway, Dorking, Horningsea, Conway, Worthing, Lewes, Exeter, Darlington, Cambridge, Bristol.

The situations where it is found are open places in woods.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August; July 20.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, with two light yellow lines along the back; the side-line broad and also pale yellow: the spots black edged with yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the marjoram *(Origanum vulgare)*.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon among leaves.

PYRAUSTA PURPURALIS.

CRIMSON-AND-GOLD.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Langwith, Isle of Man, Brighton, Chilham, the Downs near Dorking, Barnstaple, Bristol, Arundel, Sudbury, Cambridge, Darlington, Worcester, Exeter, Plymouth, Kingsbury, Worthing, Hainault, York.

The situations where it is found are downs, commons, and open places in woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August; June 20.

The caterpillar is dark grey with a yellowish line along the back; the side line the same; the spots black edged with white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the wild mint (*Mentha sylvestris*).

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon amongst leaves.

PYRAUSTA OSTRINALIS.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are York, Chilham, Bristol, Faversham, Brighton, Box Hill, Birkenhead, Keswick, New Brighton, Cambridge, Darlington, Oxford, Lewes, Edinburgh, Manchester, Seven Oaks, Maidstone, Black Park, Arundel.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon among leaves.

RHODORIA SANGUINALIS.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are the Fens, also New Brighton, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Galway.

The situations where it is found are sandhills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August; June 18—25.

HERBULA CESPITALIS.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton, and New Brighton, Charlton in Kent, West Looe, Looe, Sudbury, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August; July 14.

The chrysalis is found in a thick cocoon.

ENNYCHIA CINGULALIS.

SILVER-BARRED SABLE.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are Rievaulx Abbey, Birkenhead, Box Hill, Brighton, the Downs near Dorking, Portland, Bristol, Darlington, Edinburgh, New Brighton, Llandudno, Horningsea, Lewes, Plymouth, Guildford.

The situations where it is found are downs and grassy places.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August; June 20.

ENNYCHIA ANGUINALIS.

WAVE-BARRED SABLE.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Box Hill, Bristol, Cambridge, Lewes, Seven Oaks, Guildford, Cobham, Hainault, Galway.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August.

ENNYCHIA OCTOMACULALIS.

WHITE SPOT.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this conspicuous species are Perry Wood, near Faversham, Farnham, Lynmouth, Conway, Blean Wood near Canterbury, Galway, Brighton, the Isle of Skye, (not a bad instance of the effects of the isothermal lines,) Alfred's Well near Bromsgrove, West Wickham, Huddersfield, Lewes, Worcester, Pembury, Stowmarket, Marlow, Ambleside, Killarney, Tenterden, Darenth Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

ASOPIDÆ.

AGROTERA NEMORALIS.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Holme Bush near Henfield, Woodsdale near Battle.

The perfect insect appears in May and June; June 26.

It flies in the daytime.

ENDOTRICHA FLAMMEALIS.

ROSY FLOUNCED.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Black Park, West Looe, Looe, Martinhoe, Galway, Lynton, New Forest, Bexley,

Plumstead, Farnham, Weybridge, Tenterden, Kingsbury, Cambridge, Brighton, Barnstaple.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July; July 12.

This species also flies in the sunshine.

STENIADÆ.

DIASEMIA LITERALIS.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are Plymouth, Arundel, Bristol, Lyndhurst, Newnham, Sanderstead.

The perfect insect appears in June and September.

This insect flits about in the sunshine.

DIASEMIA RAMBURIALIS.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are at Probus in Cornwall.

The situations where it is found are marshy places.

The perfect insect appears in June; June 16.

NASCIA CILIALIS.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this species are Wicken Fen and Yaxley.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

STENIA PUNCTALIS.

LONG-LEGGED PEARL.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are Looe, Sheffield, Ranworth, Ventnor, Sidmouth.

The perfect insect appears in July; July 2.

HYDROCAMPIDÆ.

CATACLYSTA LEMNALIS.

SMALL CHINA-MARK.

Plate LXXIV. *Figure* 21.

Localities for this common species are York, Askham Bog, Buttercrambe Moor, Brighton, Humberstone, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are ponds.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is olive brown with a dark line along the back, most so on the fore part; the head yellowish white.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the duckweed (*Lemna minor*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a cocoon.

PARAPONYX STRATIOTALIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Farnham,

Hammersmith, Barnstaple, Birkenhead, Bristol, Oxford, Cambridge, Scarborough, Stowmarket, Ranworth, Sheffield.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is whitish green with a darker line along the back; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the water soldier (*Stratiotes aloides*), the water starwort (*Callitriche verna*), etc.

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a cocoon among leaves under water.

HYDROCAMPA NYMPHÆALIS.

BROWN CHINA-MARK.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this abundant species are York, Brighton, Birkenhead, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are ponds.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish white with a tinge of brownish on the fore part.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the water lily, (*Naphar luteum*), and the pond weed (*Potomogeton natans*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in the case of the caterpillar.

HYDROCAMPA RIVULARIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Askham Bog near York.
The situations where it is found are watery places.
The perfect insect appears in August.

HYDROCAMPA STAGNALIS.

BEAUTIFUL CHINA-MARK.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this very common species are York, Brighton, Cork, Birkenhead, etc., etc., etc.
The situations where it is found are ponds.
The perfect insect appears in June and July.
The chrysalis is enclosed in the case of the larva.

ACENTROPUS NIVEALIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are York, Hampstead near London, Glanville's Wootton, Colchester, Lewisham, Burton-on-Trent.
The situations where it is found are the sides of ponds.

The perfect insect appears in June and August; August 11.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the pond weed (*Potamogeton pectinatus*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a silken cocoon.

BOTYDÆ.

BOTYS LUPULINALIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Culver Cliffs near Sandown, Isle of Wight.

The situations where it is found are cliffs, etc.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in June and July; July 6.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey, with a darker line along the back; the side line the same.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July, August, September, and October.

It feeds in the stems of the hop (*Humulus lupulus*).

The chrysalis is found in a slight cocoon.

BOTYS PANDALIS.

BORDERED PEARL.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are York, Marlow, Dursley, Brighton, Manchester, Pembury, Loudwater, Darenth Wood, Box Hill, Leatherhead, Guildford, Sheffield, Galway.

The situations where it is found are among long grass in woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a slight cocoon among leaves.

BOTYS FLAVALIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Lewes, New Forest, Arundel, Oxford, Faversham, West Looe, Sandown, Droxford.

The situations where it is found are chalk downs.

The perfect insect appears in June; June 27.

The chrysalis is found in a slight cocoon among leaves.

BOTYS HYALINALIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Bristol, Seven Oaks, Marlow, Sanderstead, Box Hill, Loudwater, Worcester, Chatham, Droxford, Guildford.

The situations where it is found are chalk downs.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The chrysalis is found in a slight cocoon among leaves.

BOTYS VERTICALIS.

THE PEARL. MOTHER-OF-PEARL.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton, Humberstone, Charmouth, Nunburnholme, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are lanes, hedge-sides, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is clear whitish green on the back, with a darker line along it, the sides more green, the head dull green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the stinging nettle *(Urtica urens)*.

The chrysalis is found in a slight cocoon amongst leaves.

BOTYS LANCEALIS.

LONG-WINGED PEARL.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Looe, Barnstaple, Dursley, St. Osyth's, Plymouth, Dunsford, Bere Forest, Tenterden, Canterbury, Whippingham in the Isle of Wight, Newnham, Stowmarket, Ranworth, Pembury, New Forest, Droxford.

The situations where it is found are woods, in moist places.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in June and July; June 23; June 27.

The chrysalis is found in a slight cocoon among leaves.

BOTYS FUSCALIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Isle of Man, Faversham, Sudbury, Kilmun, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the seeds of the yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus Christa-Galli*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a slight cocoon.

BOTYS TERREALIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are Llanferras, Lynmouth, Conway.

The perfect insect appears in June—about the middle of the month.

The caterpillar is pale green with a dark green line along the back, and several slender and rather darker lines on the sides; the spots blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the golden rod (*Solidago virgaurea*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a slight cocoon.

BOTYS ASINALIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are Portland, Ilfracombe, Bristol, Plymouth, Llandudno, Ventnor.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The chrysalis is in a slight cocoon among leaves.

BOTYS URTICALIS.

SMALL MAGPIE.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this common but pretty species are York, Brighton, Anstey, Nafferton, Nunburnholme, Charmouth, Bromsgrove, Worcester, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull whitish, with a dull green line along the back, edged on each side with yellowish white; the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the stinging nettle (*Urtica urens*).

The chrysalis is found in a slight cocoon among leaves.

EBULEA CROCEALIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Fairbrook, Faversham, Brighton, Charlton in Kent, West Looe, Barnstaple, Bristol, Arundel, Cambridge, Darlington, Kingsbury, Lewes, Manchester, Plymouth, Stowmarket, Worthing, Sidmouth, Crewe, Sheffield.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June and in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the fleabane (*Inula dysenterica*).

The chrysalis is found in a slight cocoon among leaves.

The caterpillar is dull green, with a greenish black line along the back; the spots whitish; the head shining black.

EBULEA VERBASCALIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are Stowmarket, Chatham, Darenth Wood, Charlton.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The chrysalis is found in a slight cocoon among leaves.

EBULEA SAMBUCALIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are York, Humberstone, Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is pale green, with a white line, but sometimes with a tinge of pink, along the back, and another below it on each side of the same colour; side line the same.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the elder and the convolvulus (*Convolvulus major*) and (*Convolvulus minor*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a slight cocoon among leaves.

PIONEA FORFICALIS.

GARDEN PEBBLE.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton, Birkenhead, Charmouth, Nafferton, Nunburnholme, Worcester, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish green with a darker green line along the back; the side line the same colour; the head and the divisions between the segments yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, July, September, and October.

It feeds on the cabbage, horse-radish, etc.

The chrysalis is found among leaves or the seeds of the plant.

PIONEA MARGARITALIS.

Plate LXXV. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are Cambridge, Ranworth, Deal, Sandown.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is pale yellow, with a line of darker

yellow along the back ; the spots large and black ; on the sides is a pale purple stripe.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the seeds of the wild mustard.

The chrysalis is found between leaves, sometimes among the seeds of the food plant.

PIONEA STRAMENTALIS.

CHEQUERED STRAW.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Wateringbury near Maidstone, Shrawley Wood near Bewdley, Pembury, Red Hill, Ranworth, Tenterden, Sevenoaks, Stowmarket.

The situations where it is found are woods, in moist places.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The chrysalis is found between leaves, but sometimes among the seeds of the plant the caterpillar feeds on ?

SPILODES STICTICALIS.

DIAMOND SPOT.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Dover, Barnstaple, Ventnor, Birkenhead, Huddersfield, Halifax, Sherwood Forest, Pembury, New Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is green, with a dark green line edged with yellow along the back; the side lines yellow; the spots whitish edged with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the field southernwood (*Atemisia Campestris*).

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a cocoon of silk.

SPILODES PALEALIS.

SULPHUR.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, East Cliff, Herne Bay, Folkstone, Sidmouth.

The situations where it is found are chalky cliffs on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in July; July 26.

The caterpillar is whitish, with a pale grey line along the back; the spots black; the head yellowish white dotted with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), and the hog's fennel (*Peucedanum palustre*).

The chrysalis is found in a silk cocoon.

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SPILODES CINCTALIS.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Cirencester, Cambridge, Perry Wood near Faversham, Selling, Brighton, Bristol, Kingsbury, Stowmarket, Oxford, Marlow, Sanderstead, Worcester, Loudwater, Farnham, Sandown, Guildford, Dorking, Castle Ashby.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is June.

It feeds on the broom.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon of silk.

MARGARODES UNIONALIS.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 5.

The localities for this species are near Torquay.

The perfect insect appears in October; October 5.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon among leaves.

SCOPULA ALPINALIS.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Schehallion, Ben Nevis, Ben Lawers.

The situations where it is found are lofty mountains.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon amongst leaves.

SCOPULA LUTEALIS.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are York, Isle of Man, Brighton, Humberstone, Ilfracombe, Bristol, Malvern, Glasgow, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is whitish green on the upper part, with a dark green line along the back and another on each side of it, the remainder yellowish green.

It feeds on the coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*).

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon among leaves.

SCOPULA OLIVALIS.

WHITE BRINDLED.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this common species are York, Humberstone, Brighton, Birkenhead, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is blackish green, and rather transparent; the spots black, the head greenish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on several low plants.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon among leaves.

SCOPULA PRUNALIS.

DUSKY BRINDLED.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this also common species are York, Humberstone, Brighton, Birkenhead, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are moist places in woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale transparent green, with two whitish stripes along the back; the spots black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on several low plants.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon amongst leaves.

SCOPULA FERRUGALIS.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Ticehurst, Arundel, Battersea, Barnstaple, Birkenhead, Bristol, Cambridge, Exeter, Lewes, Manchester, Plymouth, Faversham, Ventnor, Sandown, Malahide.

The situations where it is found are about ivy blossom.

The perfect insect appears in August, September, and on to October.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon among leaves.

SCOPULA DECREPITALIS.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Amal Forest near Ross, Kilmun.

The perfect insect appears in June—the beginning of the month; also in July and August.

The chrysalis is found in a cocoon among leaves.

MECYNA POLYGONALIS.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are

The situations where it is found are dry places.

The perfect insect appears in

The caterpillar is

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is

It feeds on papilionaceous plants.

The chrysalis is found

SCOPARIDÆ.

STENOPTERYX HYBRIDALIS.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this plentiful species are Brighton, Faversham, Bognor, Plymouth, West Looe, Looe, Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, Preston, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and September; July 20.

SCOPARIA AMBIGUALIS.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on moss?

SCOPARIA CEMBRALIS.

Plate LXXVI. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Birkenhead, Bristol, Edinburgh, Manchester, Scarborough, Stowmarket.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

SCOPARIA PYRALALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

SCOPARIA MURALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Edinburgh, Exeter, Manchester, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale brown; the spots dark greyish brown; the head black; the second segment also black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on moss?

SCOPARIA LINEOLALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Exeter, Bristol, Doncaster.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The caterpillar is greenish grey; the spots shining black and large; the head black; the second segment black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the end of June and the beginning of July.

It feeds on the sloe and on lichen.

SCOPARIA MERIDIALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this very common species are York, Brighton, Buttercrambe Moor, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish green; the spots greenish black; the head dark brown; the second segment black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on moss.

SCOPARIA CRATÆGALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are York, Bristol, Edinburgh, Lyndhurst.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

It feeds on moss.

SCOPARIA RESINALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Bristol, Birkenhead, Lyndhurst, Ventnor.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

It feeds on lichens of the ash tree.

SCOPARIA PHÆOCULALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Ranworth, and the Isle of Portland.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

SCOPARIA TRUNCICOLALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bristol. Exeter, Manchester, Wickham, Lyndhurst.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

SCOPARIA COARCTALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Birkenhead, Edinburgh, Brighton, Bristol, Manchester, Scarborough.

The perfect insect appears in August, September, and October, and so again till April.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on moss?

SCOPARIA ATOMALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are in Perthshire.

The perfect insect appears in July.

SCOPARIA GRACILALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are in Perthshire.
The perfect insect appears in July.

SCOPARIA PARALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are in Perthshire.
The perfect insect appears in July.

SCOPARIA PALLIDULALIS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Lyndhurst, Scarborough, Edinburgh, Birkenhead.
The perfect insect appears in July and August.

CRAMBIDÆ.

PLATYTES CERUSSELLUS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are Plymouth, Manchester, Lewes, Mickleham.
The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF

EUCHROMIUS OCELLELLUS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are near London, and in Glamorganshire.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in March.

CRAMBUS FALSELLUS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Edinburgh, Manchester, Lewes, Stowmarket.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is pale grey; the spots pale grey and large with black centres; the second segment brownish, the head brownish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in February, March, April, and May.

It feeds on moss.

CRAMBUS PRATELLUS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

CRAMBUS DUMETELLUS.

Plate LXXVII. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are Birkenhead, Lyndhurst, Bristol, Pembury, Musselburgh.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

CRAMBUS ERICELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are in Perthshire.

The perfect insect appears in July.

CRAMBUS ADIPELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are at Lyndhurst.

The perfect insect appears in June.

CRAMBUS HAMELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Manchester, Weybridge.

The perfect insect appears in July.

CRAMBUS PASCUELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this abundant species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are grassy places.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

CRAMBUS ULIGINOSELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Pembury, Tenterden, Reigate.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears in June, at the end of the month.

CRAMBUS FURCATELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Snowdon, Skiddaw.

The situations where it is found are mountain sides.

The perfect insect appears in July.

CRAMBUS MARGARITELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are York, Exeter, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June.

CRAMBUS PINETELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Looe, Bristol, Exeter, Manchester, Tenterden.

The perfect insect appears in July and August; July 5.

CRAMBUS LATISTRIELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Birkenhead, Exeter, Stowmarket, Weybridge.

The perfect insect appears in July.

CRAMBUS PERLELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bristol, Birkenhead, Lewes, Manchester, Tenterden, Worthing.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

CRAMBUS WARRINGTONELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Manchester, Lyndhurst.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

CRAMBUS SELASELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, Brighton, Bristol, Manchester, Lyndhurst.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

CRAMBUS TRISTELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this abundant species are York, Brighton, Nunburnholme, Humberstone, Birkenhead, Charmouth, Falmouth, Nafferton, Worcester, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are grass fields.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and September.

CRAMBUS PEDRIOLELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are at Yarmouth.

The perfect insect appears in July.

CRAMBUS INQUINATELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are Allerthorpe Common near

Pocklington, York, Lewes, Bristol, Scarborough, Bexley, Worthing, Lyndhurst.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

CRAMBUS CONTAMINELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Edinburgh, Bristol, Preston, Blackheath.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

CRAMBUS GENICULELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are Lyndhurst, Birkenhead, Bexley, Bristol, Exeter, Lewes, Tenterden, Worthing.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

CRAMBUS CULMELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this very plentiful species are Falmouth, Brighton, Birkenhead, Looe, and near London, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are grass fields.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

CRAMBUS CHRYSONUCHELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Bristol, Lewes, Alkham.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

CRAMBUS RORELLUS.

Plate LXXVIII. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in June.

CRAMBUS CASSENTILIELLUS.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in June.

CRAMBUS HORTUELLUS.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this very abundant species are York, Brighton, Nunburnholme, Charmouth, Worcester, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are grass fields.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is whitish grey, the second segment pale

grey; spots darker grey with blackish centres; the head is pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on moss.

CRAMBUS PALUDELLUS.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Ranworth, Horning Fen.

The perfect insect appears in July.

CHILIDÆ.

CHILO CICATRICELLUS.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Dover, Ranworth.

The situations where it is found are watery places.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is shining white, the head brownish; the spots grey.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the stems of the bullrush *(Scirpus lacustris)*, and the reed mace *(Typha latifolia)*.

CHILO PHRAGMITELLUS.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Scarborough, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are by water.

The caterpillar is dull white with five brown stripes, the second segment yellowish brown; the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and on through the winter and spring to June.

It feeds in the stems of the reed *(Arunda phargmites)*.

SCHÆNOBIUS FORFICELLUS.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are York, Birkenhead, Bristol, Exeter, Lewes, Manchester, Worthing.

The situations where it is found are watery places.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is greyish green, with a dark green line along the back, the hinder part paler, the second segment spotted with black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on stems of the reed meadow grass *(Poa aquatica)*.

SCHÆNOBIUS MUCRONELLUS.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Wickham Fen, Cambridge, Ranworth.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the reed *(Arundo phragmites)*.

SCHÆNOBIUS GIGANTELLUS.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are at Whittlesea Mere.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is pale yellow with a tinge of grey, the second segment shining yellowish brown; the head shining yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the reed *(Arundo phragmites)*.

PHYCIDÆ.

ANERASTIA LOTELLA.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Redcar, Exeter, Stowmarket, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are sandy coasts.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is pale yellow, the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the sheep's fescue grass *(Festuca ovina)*, and the turfy hair grass *(Aira canescens)*.

ANERASTIA FARRELLA.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Yarmouth, Deal.

The perfect insect appears in July.

ILITHYIA CARNELLA.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Dover, Exeter, Ventnor.

The situations where it is found are chalky places.

The perfect insect appears in July.

MYÆLOPHILA CRIBRELLA.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this elegant species are Bristol, Brandon, Southend.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is greyish, striped with bluish green;

the second segment brownish; the head blackish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October, and on to March.

It feeds in the stems of the thistle.

HOMÆOSOMA SINUELLA.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in July.

HOMÆOSOMA NIMBELLA.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Exeter, Bristol, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are sandy coasts.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish or greenish white, with five broad pale stripes of violet colour, the second segment brownish yellow with a black spot on each side; the head brownish yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the flowers of various composite plants.

HOMÆOSOMA NEBULELLA.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are Looe, Bristol, Brandon.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

HOMÆOSOMA ELUVIELLA.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Looe, Alkham, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

NYCTEGRETES ACHATINELLA.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are Folkstone.

The situations where it is found are dry unwatered slopes.

The perfect insect appears in July.

EPHESTIA ELUTELLA.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Bristol, Liverpool, Exeter, Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is whitish grey, with a reddish line along the back; the second segment pale yellowish brown; the head pale yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in January and February.

It feeds on dry fruits.

EPHESTIA FICELLA.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this species are London, etc.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

The caterpillar is whitish, with a pale reddish stripe on each side of the back; the second segment brown; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in January.

It feeds on figs.

EPHESTIA SEMIRUFELLA.

Plate LXXIX. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are Bristol, and Lyndhurst.

The perfect insect appears in July.

EPHESTIA PINGUEDINELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are York, Sutton-on-Derwent,

Birkenhead, Bristol, Lewes, Stowmarket.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

It feeds on the decayed trunks of ash trees.

EPHESTIA ARTEMISIELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are near Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the mugwort *(Artemisia vulgaris)*.

CRYPTOBLABES BISTRIGELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Looe, Bristol, Manchester, Chesterfield, Lyndhurst.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

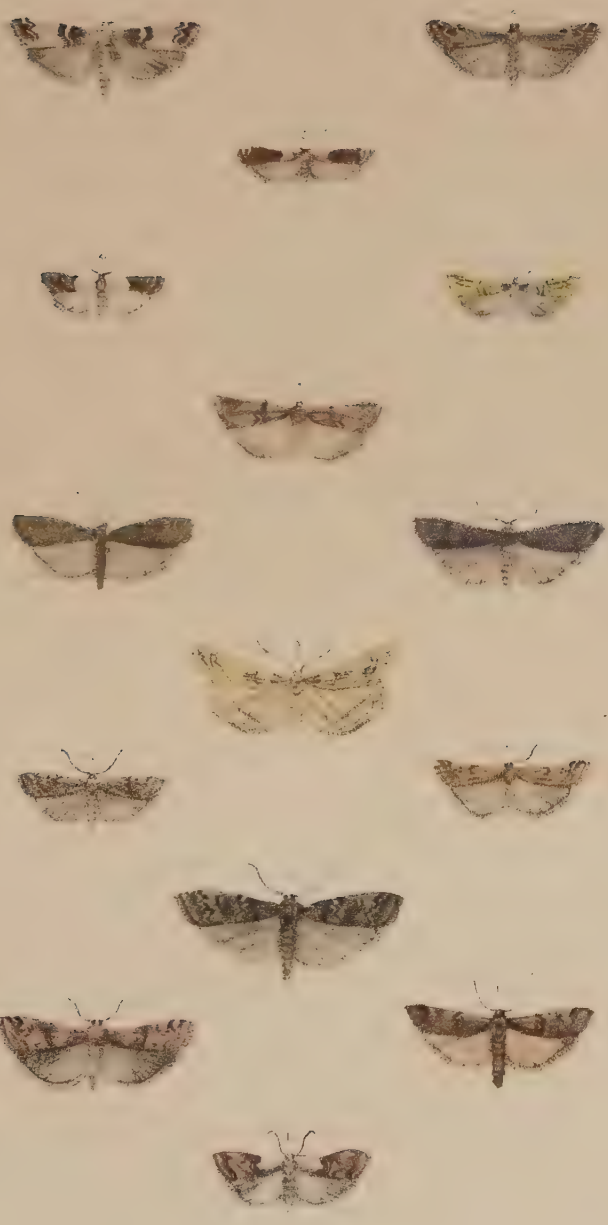
PLODIA INTERPUNCTELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are London, Liverpool.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish white, the second segment pale brown; the head dark brown.



The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on figs, etc.

NEPHOPTERYX ANGUSTELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are near Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and August.

The caterpillar is pale green, the spots pale brown.

It feeds on the spindle.

GYMNANCYCLA CANELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Hastings, and Folkstone.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the saltwort (*Salsola kali*).

PHYCIS BETULELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Manchester, Bristol.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is blackish, with two yellowish white lines along the back; the side line yellowish white; the spots blackish; the head blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the birch.

PHYCIS CARBONARIELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Exeter, Manchester, York, Scarborough.

The situations where it is found are heaths and moors.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

PHYCIS ADELPHELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Darenth Wood, Ripley.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is whitish, with several stripes of a paler colour; the spots black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the willow and the poplar.

PHYCIS DILATELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Looe, Bristol, Edinburgh, Stowmarket, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are chalky places.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on thyme.

PHYCIS ORNATELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Mickleham, Alkham.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

PHYCIS ABIETELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are Scarborough, York.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is pale reddish brown; the back sometimes pale grey, sometimes dull green; the second segment reddish brown; the spots reddish brown; head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on fir cones and decayed fir-wood.

PHYCIS ROBORELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are York, Bristol, Alkham, Stowmarket, Lyndhurst.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The caterpillar is brown, the sides paler, each of the five middle rings with two white spots on the back; the second segment bluish brown; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance is in May.

It feeds on oak.

PEMPELIA PALUMBELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Bristol, Manchester, Worthing, Birkenhead.

The situations where it is found are heaths and moors.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

RODOPHÆA FORMOSELLA.

Plate LXXX. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are at Lewisham.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

RODOPHÆA CONSOCIELLA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Looe, Bristol, Birkenhead, Tenterden, Worthing, Lyndhurst.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is yellow with fine brown stripes, the second segment pale brownish yellow spotted with brown; the head pale brownish yellow spotted with brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the oak.

RODOPHÆA ADVENELLA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Lewes, Worthing, Minstead.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is pale green with reddish brown lines along either side of the back; the head reddish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

RODOPHÆA MARMORELLA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Bristol, Lyndhurst.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the sloe.

RHODOPHÆA SUAVELLA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Lyndhurst.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is reddish brown, the second segment black; the head shining red brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the sloe.

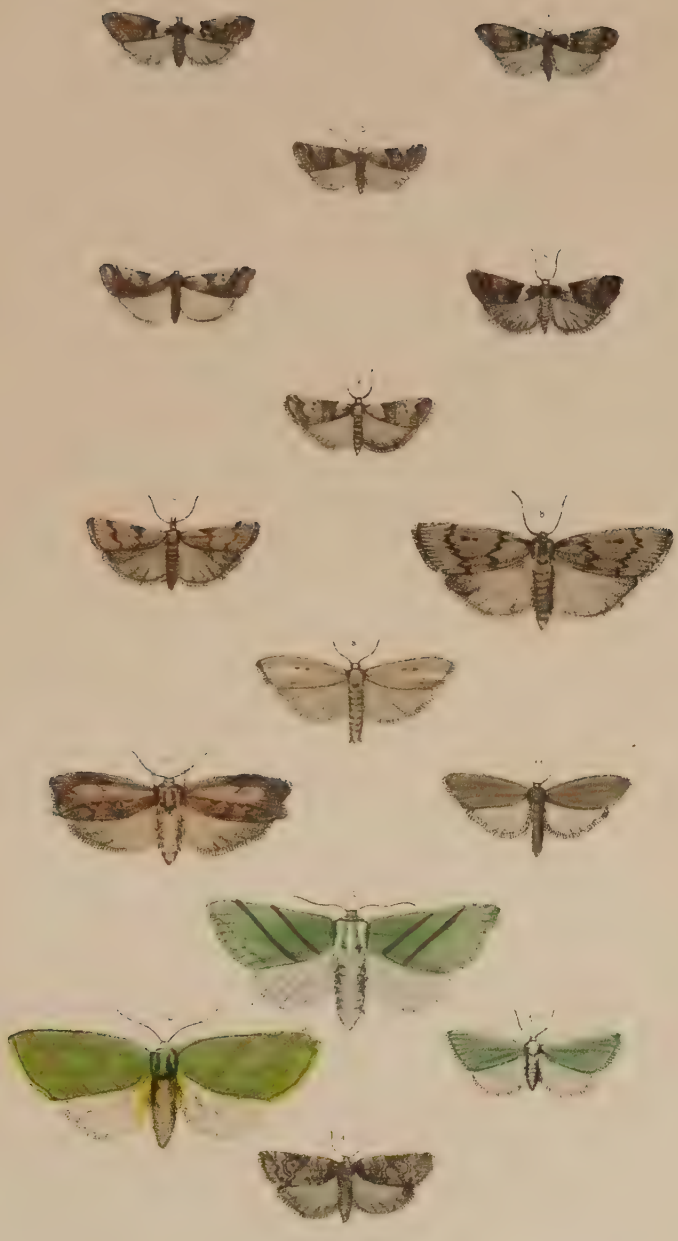
RODOPHÆA TUMIDELLA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are York, Lewes, Bristol, Worthing, Lyndhurst.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is purple with many slender white stripes and a broad pale brown line mottled with white on the



sides; the second segment brown dotted with black; the head brown dotted with black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the oak.

RODOPHÆA RUBROTIBIELLA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are at Forest Hill.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the oak.

H. T. Stainton, Esq., has obligingly furnished me with the above information about this species.

ONCOCERA ALIENELLA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Bristol, Lewes, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

MELIÆ.

APHOMIA SOCIELLA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Humberstone, Looe, Bristol, Edinburgh, Exeter, Lewes, Manchester, Stowmarket, Tenterden, Worthing.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is yellowish grey, the second segment brown; the spots brown; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on wax in the nests of humble bees.

APHOMIA ANELLA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are near Deal.

The perfect insect appears in August.

GALLERIA CERELLA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Stowmarket, Tenterden.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, the second segment yellowish brown; the spots small, yellowish brown; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on wax in bee hives.

MELIPHORA ALVEARIELLA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Bristol, Liverpool.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

CYMBIDÆ.

HALIAS PRASINANA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Looe, Lyndhurst, Bromsgrove, and near London.

The situations where it is found are woods and lanes.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July—July 4.

The caterpillar is pale green dotted with yellow, the front edge of the second segment yellowish red; the lines on either side of the back yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the oak, the birch, the beech, the hazel, the alder, etc.

The chrysalis is found in a strong cocoon.

This insect makes a curious stridulous noise when flying.

HALIAS QUERCANA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are the New Forest and near London.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, the lines on the side of the back yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the oak.

The chrysalis is found enclosed in a firm cocoon.

HALIAS CHLORANA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc.

The situations where it is found are osier beds.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The caterpillar is greenish grey, the back paler, the lines on each side of the back blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the willow, the soft shoots at the end.

The chrysalis is found in a strong cocoon.

TORTRICIDÆ.

SARROTHRIPA REVAYANA.

Plate LXXXI. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are Brighton, York, the New Forest, Mickleham, and near London.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, September, and October.

The caterpillar is green with a darker line along the back; the head reddish.

It feeds on the sallow.

TORTRIX PYRASTRANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is green, darker on the back; the spots black; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the oak, the bramble, etc.

TORTRIX PICEANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are in the New Forest.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is reddish white; the second segment brown; the head brown.

It feeds on the pine (*Pinus abies.*)

I have to thank H. T. Stainton, Esq., of Mountsfield, Lewisham, for the above information.

TORTRIX CRATÆGANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Darenth Wood, Audley Wood, Wickham Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

TORTRIX XYLOSTEANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull olive; the spots whitish with black centres; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the oak, the honeysuckle, etc.

TORTRIX SORBIANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Darenth Wood, Epping Forest, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the oak, the birch, and the hazel.

TORTRIX ROSANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this common species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens, woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpiller is dark olive green, the spots white; the head brownish.

It feeds on a variety of trees and shrubs.

TORTRIX DUMETANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Lewes, Brighton, Monks Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the oak.

TORTRIX TRANSITANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Lewisham, Dartford Heath.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the elm.

I have to acknowledge the kindness of H. T. Stainton, Esq., in furnishing me with part of the above information.

TORTRIX CINNAMOMEANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Epping, Mickleham, Weybridge, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is green, the head yellow.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the larch and the maple.

TORTRIX HEPARANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, and in July.

The caterpillar is bright green, the back darker; the head green.

It feeds on different trees.

TORTRIX RIBEANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this rather common species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is olive green or bluish green; the spots black, the head black, or green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on many different trees and shrubs.

TORTRIX CORYLANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this rather common species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, and July.

The caterpillar is green; the head pale green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the hazel, the dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) etc.

TORTRIX UNIFASCIANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this generally common species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the privet.

TORTRIX SEMIALBANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are Darenth Wood, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

TORTRIX COSTANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this generally common species are York, Brighton, Southend, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are salt marshes.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull dark brown; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the hawthorn, and also on most marsh plants.

TORTRIX VIBURNANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are York, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are moors and commons.

It feeds on the sweet gale, (*Myrica gale,*) and the bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus.*)

TORTRIX ICTERANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this rather common but local species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is black with conspicuous white spots.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on various plants.

TORTRIX VIRIDANA.

Plate LXXXII. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this generally abundant species are York, Humberstone, Brighton, Birkenhead, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, and in July.

The caterpillar is green on the fore part, yellowish green on the hinder; the spots small and black; the head brownish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the oak, the hornbeam, etc.

TORTRIX MINISTRANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this generally common species are York, Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is green.

It feed on the hazel?

TORTRIX ADJUNCTANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Birkenhead, York, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in March and April.

It feeds on the ivy, the honeysuckle, etc.

TORTRIX BRANDERIANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Colchester, Looe, the New Forest.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the poplar?

DICHELIA GROTIANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this local species are Brighton, etc., etc.
The perfect insect appears in July.

AMPHYSA WALKERANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are the Brushes, near Manchester, and also near Lanark.
The perfect insect appears in July.
It feeds on the sallow?

AMPHYSA GERNINGANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Looe, etc.
The situations where it is found are heaths and moors.
The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.
It feeds on the bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*)?

ŒNECTRA PILLERIANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the seeds of the iris (*Iris fœtidissima.*)

LEPTOGRAMMA LITERANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, the New Forest, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, September, October, and through the winter to April.

LEPTOGRAMMA TREVERIANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are in Perthshire.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

LEPTOGRAMMA SCABRANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Exeter, Worcester, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in September, October, and November.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the elm.

LEPTOGRAMMA BOSCANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Worcester, Dover, Darenth Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

PERONEA FAVILLACEANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, September, and October.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June and July.

It feeds on the beech.

PERONEA RUFANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Wimbledon Common, Birch Wood, the New Forest, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, September, October and November.

It feeds on the sallow?

PERONEA MIXTANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are York, Dumfries, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in October and November (November 2), and through the winter to April.

PERONEA POTENTILLANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are near Liverpool and Manchester.

The perfect insect appears in June and September.

It feeds on the strawberry.

PERONEA SCHALLERIANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Brighton, near London, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

It feeds on the sallow, the willow, etc.

PERONEA CALEDONIANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are moors in the North of England and in Scotland.

The situations where it is found are moors.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

PERONEA PERMUTANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are Brighton, New Brighton, Barnes Common.

The perfect insect appears in August and September.

It feeds on the burnet rose (*Rosa spinosissima*). ?

PERONEA VARIEGANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this very common species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the rose, the bramble, the hawthorn, etc.

PERONEA CRISTANA.

Plate LXXXIII. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this exceedingly variable species are Brighton, the New Forest, Epping Forest, Hainault Forest, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in August, September, October, and November.

PERONEA HASTIANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this also exceedingly variable and likewise common species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

The caterpillar is pale green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the sallow.

PERONEA MACCANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Epping Forest, Rannoch, Manchester.

The situations where it is found are moors and heaths.

The perfect insect appears in September and October.

It feeds on the bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

PERONEA UMBRANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Sanderstead, the New Forest, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in July and October.

PERONEA FERRUGANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in August, September, and October.

The caterpillar is pale green, the second segment black or brownish; the head black or brownish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July and August.

It feeds on the birch.

PERONEA TRISTANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this widely spread species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in September, October, and November.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish olive green; the head pale yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August and September.

It feeds on the guelder rose (*Viburnum Lantana*).

PERONEA ASPERSANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Brighton, New Brighton, Mickleham, the New Forest, the Pentland Hills.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the dropwort (*Spiræa filipendula*), and the salad burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*).

PERONEA SHEPHERDANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are the Cambridgeshire Fens.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

TERAS CAUDANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, September, and October.

The caterpillar is pale green; the head pale yellow.

It feeds on the sallow and the osier.

TERAS CONTAMINANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this very abundant species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in August, September, October, and November.

The caterpillar is yellowish green; the head brownish.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

DICTYOPTERYX ULIGINOSANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Whittlesea Mere, Brighton.

The situations where it is found are the Fens, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

DICTYOPTERYX LÆFLINGIANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this very abundant species are Brighton, York, Looe, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is pale green, the second segment black, the spots black.

It feeds on the oak, the hornbeam, etc.

DICTYOPTERYX HOLMIANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this common and widely distributed species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is yellow; the head pale reddish brown.

It feeds on the rose, the apple, etc.

DICTYOPTERYX BERGMANNIANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this very abundant species are Brighton, York.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is pale yellowish green, the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the rose.

DICTYOPTERYX FORSKALEANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this very common species are Falmouth, Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale transparent yellow, the second segment pale yellowish green; the head yellowish green; the spots minute and whitish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June.

It feeds on the maple.

ARGYROTOZA CONWAYANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this common and widely distributed species are York, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the privet.

PTYCHOLOMA LECHEANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this generally common species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the oak, the elm, etc.

PENTHINIDÆ.

DITULA HARTMANNIANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are near London.

The situations where it is found are where willow trees grow.

The perfect insect appears in July and August, the beginning and the end of those months respectively.

DITULA SEMIFASCIANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are York, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots and catkins of sallows.

ANTITHESIA PICANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this species are Brighton, West Wickham, Epping Forest, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the birch?

ANTITHESIA BETULÆTANA.

Plate LXXXIV. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the birch.

ANTITHESIA CAPRÆANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton, West Wickham, Epping Forest, Swanscombe.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is bright green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the shoots of the sallow.

ANTITHESIA PRÆLONGANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Arran, Dulwich, West Wickham, Torwood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

ANTITHESIA PRUNIANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this abundant species are Brighton, etc.
The perfect insect appears in June and July.
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.
It feeds on the sloe.

ANTITHESIA OCHROLEUCANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.
The situations where it is found are gardens.
The perfect insect appears in July and August.
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.
It feeds on the rose.

ANTITHESIA CYNOSBANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this very plentiful species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.
The perfect insect appears in June.
The caterpillar is dull olive green, the second segment black; the head black.
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.
It feeds on the hawthorn, the sloe, etc.

ANTITHESIA OCHROMELANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are in the North of England, and Scotland.

The situations where it is found are boggy places.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the sweet gale (*Myrica Gale*).

ANTITHESIA SAUCIANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Leith Hill, Surrey, also in Lancashire.

The situations where it is found are on the moors among the bilberry.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*).

ANTITHESIA GENTIANANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish white, the second segment black; the head black; the spots pale olive green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in November, and it hybernates till March.

It feeds on the heads of the teazle.

ANTITHESIA SELLANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are at Keymer in Sussex.

The perfect insect appears in July.

ANTITHESIA MARGINANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Coombe Wood, Darenth Wood, Ticehurst.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is reddish white, the second segment black; the head black.

It feeds on the pith of the teazle.

ANTITHESIA CARBONANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Coombe Wood, Darenth Wood, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

PENTHINA SALICANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August, namely, at the end of the former, and the beginning of the latter month.

The caterpillar is dull red brown, the second segment black; the spots black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the willow.

SPILONOTIDÆ.

SPILONOTA OCELLANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species, which is very common in the South of England, but less so in the North, are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is brown, the second segment black; the head black.

It feeds on various trees.

SPILONOTA PAUPERANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Darenth Wood.

The situations where it is found are lanes and hedges.

The perfect insect appears in March and April.

SPILONOTA ACERINA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this common and generally distributed species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among poplar trees.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dull brown, the hinder part paler than the front, the second segment black; the head pale chesnut.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the young shoots of the poplar.

SPILONOTA DEALBANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this also common and generally distributed species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the oak and sallow.

SPILONOTA NEGLECTANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Camberwell, Edinburgh, and near London.

The situations where it is found are among poplar and willow trees.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the willow.

SPILONOTA SIMPLANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are Darenth Wood and the Fens near Cambridge.

The situations where it is found are woods and the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

SPILONOTA AMÆNANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are on the sea coast.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

It feeds on the burnet rose (*Rosa spinosissima*).

SPILONOTA SUFFUSANA.

Plate LXXXV. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this generally common species are Brighton, etc.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

It feeds on the hawthorn.

SPILONOTA ROSÆCOLANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the rose.

I have here to thank Frederick Smith, Esq., of the British Museum, for obliging assistance with reference to another very rare species.

SPILONOTA ROBORANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull brown; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on the shoots of the rose tree.

PARDIA TRIPUNCTANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this very abundant species are York, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are gardens, hedges, etc.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June.

The caterpillar is reddish brown; the head black.

ASPIS UDMANNIANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Looe, etc., etc.
The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 18th.
The caterpillar is dull reddish brown ; the head black.
The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.
It feeds on the shoots of the bramble.

SIDERIA ACHATANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are in the South of England.
The situations where it is found are among hawthorns.
The perfect insect appears in June and July.

SERICORIS LATIFASCIANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 6.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.
The perfect insect appears in July and August.

SERICORIS EUPHORBIANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 7.

The perfect insect appears in May.
It feeds on the spurge (*Euphorbia aquatica*).

SERICORIS BIFASCIANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Darenth Wood, West Wickham Wood, Mickleham, etc.

The situations where it is found are in woods, among fir trees.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

SERICORIS LITTORANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Dublin, Belfast, Gravesend.

The situations where it is found are salt marshes, on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in July and August; also in September.

It feeds on the common thrift (*Statice armeria*).

SERICORIS ABSCISANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Folkstone, and near London, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the fleabane? (*Inula dysenterica*).

SERICORIS CESPITANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Mickleham, Edinburgh, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

SERICORIS CONCHANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are Epping, Mickleham, the New Forest, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

SERICORIS HERBANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 13.

This is a doubtful British species.

SERICORIS LACUNANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species, which is abundant and generally distributed, are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

The caterpillar is dark brownish black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on a variety of plants.

SERICORIS URTICANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this plentiful and widely distributed species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the nettle (*Urtica urens*) and other plants.

SERICORIS DALEANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are in the Black Forest, in Perthshire.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July.

SERICORIS MICANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 17.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

MIXODIA SCHULZIANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 18.

The situations where it is found are heaths and moors.
The perfect insect appears in June and July.

MIXODIA PALUSTRANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this species are Ambleside, Black Wood near Loch Lomond, Torwood, the Black Forest in Perthshire, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are fir plantations.
The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

MIXODIA RATZBURGHIANA.

Plate LXXXVI. *Figure* 20.

The situations where it is found are fir plantations.
The perfect insect appears in June and July.

MIXODIA BOUCHARDANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are in Moray.
The perfect insect appears in June and July.
The caterpillar feeds on the oak and the hawthorn.

MIXODIA HAWKERANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Hayling Island, etc.

The situations where it is found are on the coast in places where the sea spurge grows.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and September.

The caterpillar is dull greyish yellow with a tinge of greenish ; the head pale brown.

It feeds on the shoots and seeds of the sea spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*).

ROXANA ARCUANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Darenth Wood, Greenhithe, the New Forest, Hampstead, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July.

EUCHROMIA FLAMMEANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Brighton, and the Moors in the North of England and Scotland.

The situations where it is found are moors, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is dark red; the head black.

It feeds on the end shoots of the sweet gale (*Myrica Galè*), and the crowberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idæa*).

EUCHROMIA PURPURANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this widely distributed but never common species are Brighton, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

EUCHROMIA ARBUTANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Brighton and also in the North of England and Scotland.

The situations where it is found are heaths.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and in June.

It feeds on the red bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*).

ORTHOTÆNIA ANTIQUANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this widely distributed but nowhere common species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is whitish; the head dark brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in January and February.

It feeds on the roots of the corn woundwort (*Stachys arvensis*).

ORTHOTÆNIA STRIANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this widely distributed and in some places plentiful species are Brighton, Looe, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

ORTHOTÆNIA ERICETANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Shanklin in the Isle of Wight, Bristol, Brighton, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

SCIAPHILIDÆ.

ERIOPSELA FRACTIFASCIANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Sanderstead, Box Hill, Bristol, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and August.

ERIOPSELA QUADRANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Darenth Wood, Stoat's Nest, West Wickham.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May.

PHTHEOCROA RUGOSANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are Brighton.

The situations where it is found are hedges.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and beginning of June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the bryony (*Bryonia dioica*).

CNEPHASIA CINCTANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are Alkham near Dover.

The perfect insect appears in July.

CNEPHASIA LEPIDANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are Brighton.

The situations where it is found are moors and heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the sweet gale (*Myrica Gale*).

CNEPHASIA MUSCULANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October.

It feeds on the bramble.

SCIAPHILA NUBILANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this generally abundant species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are hedges, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

SCIAPHILA PERTERANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are St. Osyth's, Dover, Brighton.

The situations where it is found are salt marshes on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on a variety of plants.

SCIAPHILA SUBJECTANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this abundant species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull olive green, the second segment black; the spots whitish with black centres; the head pale brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on a variety of plants.

SCIAPHILA VIRGAUREANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this common species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull chocolate brown colour; the head bright brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on a variety of plants.

SCIAPHILA ALTERNANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 19.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

SCIAPHILA SINUANA.

Plate LXXXVII. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are Darenth Wood, West Wickham, Blandford, Clevedon, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

SCIAPHILA HYBRIDANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this common species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

SCIAPHILA OTOMACULANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this widely distributed species are various in the North of England and in Scotland.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the thistle.

SCIAPHILA PENZIANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are near Edinburgh and Ardrossan, and also in North Wales.

The perfect insect appears in July.

SCIAPHILA COLQUHOUNANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species, which is very closely allied to the preceding, if it be not a variety of it, are near Edinburgh.

The perfect insect appears in July.

SPHALEROPTERA ICTERICANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Brighton, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on a variety of plants.

CAPUA OCHRACEANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this widely distributed and not rare species are York, Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

It feeds on the hornbeam.

CLEPSIS RUSTICANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are the Fens.

The situations where it is found are moors and the Fens.

The perfect insect appears in June.

GRAPHOLITHIDÆ.

BACTRA LANCEOLANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this very abundant and generally distributed species are Brighton, Looe, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May, and in June, in July and the beginning of August, and also in September.

The caterpillar is green; the spots black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds in the stems of the rush.

BACTRA FURFURANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this local but very diversely distributed species are near Edinburgh, and also in Devonshire.
The perfect insect appears in June.

PHOXOPTERYX SICULANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 10.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.
It feeds on the sweet gale (*Myrica Gale*).

PHOXOPTERYX UNGUICANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are York, the New Forest, etc.
The situations where it is found are heathy places.
The perfect insect appears in May and June.

PHOXOPTERYX UNCANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this widely distributed but not very common species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.
The perfect insect appears in May and June.

PHOXOPTERYX OBTUSANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 13.

The date of the appearance of this insect is from June to August.

PHOXOPTERYX BIARCUANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species, which is also widely distributed but not very common, are York, Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

PHOXOPTERYX SUBARCUANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are York, near London, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and September.

PHOXOPTERYX COMPTANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species, abundant where it occurs, are between Sanderstead and Mickleham, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are chalk downs.

The perfect insect appears in April and May; April 14; also in August.

PHOXOPTERYX MYRTILLANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are various in the North of England, and in Scotland.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

PHOXOPTERYX LUNDANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this common and extensively distributed species are York, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in September.

It feeds on the bush vetch *(Vicia sepium)*, and the meadow vetchling *(Lathyrus pratensis)*.

PHOXOPTERYX DERASANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 19.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

PHOXOPTERYX DIMINUTANA.

Plate LXXXVIII. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are amongst sallows.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

PHOXOPTERYX MITTERBACHERIANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this widely distributed and rather common species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is dull green, the second segment yellowish; the spots pale green; the head yellowish brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the oak.

PHOXOPTERYX UPUPANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Darenth Wood, Black Park, Epping, Tunbridge Wells, West Wickham Wood, Hastings.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in the end of May and the beginning of June; May 29.

It feeds on the oak.

PHOXOPTERYX RAMANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Dartford Heath, West Wickham Wood, Darenth Wood.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the white poplar.

GRAPHOLITA PAYKULLIANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this generally distributed and not uncommon species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.
It feeds on the birch.

GRAPHOLITA NISANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this generally distributed species are Brighton, etc., etc.
The perfect insect appears in July and August.
It feeds on the catkins of the sallow and the poplar.

GRAPHOLITA NIGROMACULANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 6.

The perfect insect appears in July.
It feeds on the ragwort? (*Senecio jacobæa*).

GRAPHOLITA CAMPOLIANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, etc., etc.
The situations where it is found are among sallows.
The perfect insect appears in July.
It feeds on the sallow.

GRAPHOLITA MINUTANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Camberwell, Blackheath, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the black poplar.

GRAPHOLITA TRIMACULANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this very plentiful and widely distributed species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is pale olive green, the second segment black; the spots greyish; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the elm.

GRAPHOLITA PENKLERIANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this rather common species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the alder? and the hazel?

GRAPHOLITA OBTUSANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this widely dispersed species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

GRAPHOLITA NÆVANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this also common species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is dull green, the second segment black; the head black.

It feeds on the holly.

GRAPHOLITA GEMINANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are Whittlesea Mere, Rivington, Pike near Bolton-le-Moors, and the moors near Sheffield.

The situations where it is found are moors.

The perfect insect appears in June, and August.

It feeds on the bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).

PHLÆODES TETRAQUETANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this extensively distributed species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in April and May.

The caterpillar is yellowish green; the spots whitish; the head brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September.

It feeds on the birch and the alder.

PHLÆODES IMMUNDANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this widely dispersed species are York, Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in April and May, August and September.

The caterpillar is greenish grey; the head brownish.

It feeds on the birch.

PHLÆODES DEMARNIANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are West Wickham Wood, Darenth Wood, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

PHLÆODES CRENANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are on Seamer Moor near Scarborough.

The situations where it is found are moors.

The perfect insect appears in March and April, as also in July and September.

The caterpillar is pale green or whitish; the head pale brown.

It feeds on the sallow and the willow.

HYPERMÆCIA ANGUSTANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Looe.

The situations where it is found are heathy places.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

BATODES ANGUSTIORÂNA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this, for the most part abundant, species are Brighton, Looe, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

The caterpillar is greenish grey; the spots rather paler; the head shining green.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April and May.

It feeds on a variety of trees.

PÆDISCA BILUNANA.

Plate LXXXIX. *Figure* 20.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in April.

It feeds on the catkins of the birch.

PÆDISCA OPPRESSANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are in Epping Forest.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

PÆDISCA CORTICANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this plentiful species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the oak and the hawthorn.

PÆDISCA PROFUNDANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Looe, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

PÆDISCA OPTHALMICANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 4.

The perfect insect appears in the end of July, August, and September.

It feeds on the poplar?

PÆDISCA OCCULTANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Weybridge, Birch Wood.

The situations where it is found are fir woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July—July 2.

It feeds on the fir?

PÆDISCA SOLANDRIANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this commonly distributed species are York, Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is dull white with a faint tinge of green; the second segment black; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the birch, the hazel, etc.

PÆDISCA SEMIFUSCANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 7.

PÆDISCA SORDIDANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Yaxley, Brighton.

It feeds on the sweet gale (*Myrica Gale*).

EPHIPPIPHORA BIMACULANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are marshy places.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, and in July, August, September, and October.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May.

It feeds on the catkins and leaves of the sallow.

EPHIPPIPHORA CIRSIANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Brighton.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October, and during the winter to May.

It feeds on the stems of the thistle (*Cirsium palustre*), and of the knapweed (*Centaurea solstitialis*).

EPHIPPIPHORA SCUTULANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this widely distributed and rather common species are York, Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is bright pink colour; the second segment black; the spots brown; the head black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October, and on to May.

It feeds in the stems of thistles.

EPHIPPIPHORA BRUNNICHIANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this common and extensively dispersed species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the flower stems of the coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*).

EPHIPPIPHORA TURBIDANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are Chudleigh, Edinburgh, Carlisle.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds in the flower-stems of the butter-bur (*Petasites vulgaris*).

EPHIPPIPHORA FÆNEANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 14.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, the second segment paler; the head brown.

It feeds in the stems and roots of the mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*).

EPHIPPIPHORA NIGRICOSTANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 15.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the hedge wound-wort? (*Stachys sylvatica*).

EPHIPPIPHORA SIGNATANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Sanderstead, Mickleham, Preston.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the bird cherry? (*Prunus padus.*)

EPHIPPIPHORA TRIGEMINANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 17.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

EPHIPPIPHORA TETRAGONANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

EPHIPPIPHORA COSTIPUNCTANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 19.

EPHIPPIPHORA EPHIPPANA.

Plate XC. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are near London, Brighton, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among sallows.

The perfect insect appears in July, August, and September.

It feeds on the sallow.

EPHIPPIPHORA OBSCURANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are near London, and in Worcestershire.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

OLINDIA ULMANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this widely dispersed species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

SEMASIA SPINIANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are near London and Brighton.

The situations where it is found are hedgerows.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

SEMASIA JANTHINANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 4.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

SEMASIA RUFILLANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Sanderstead Downs, Headley Lane, Dover, Mickleham.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is dull yellowish red; the head dark coloured.

It feeds on the wild carrot (*Daucus carota*).

SEMASIA WÆBERANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 6.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is pink white.

It feeds under the bark of the apple, plum, cherry, laurel, etc.

COCCYX COSMOPHORANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are at the Black Forest, and Rannock in Perthshire.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the pine (*Pinus sylvestris*).

COCCYX STROBILANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Purley, Croydon, Wickham, etc.

The situations where it is found are fir plantations.

The perfect insect appears in May.

The caterpillar is pale yellow, slightly shining; the head pale brown; the shield transparent, with two pale spots on the hind margin; the hind segment brown; the spots brown.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in October and till April, living through the winter.

It feeds on the seeds of the fir cones.

The chrysalis is found in the stalk of the fir cone.

COCCYX SPLENDIDULANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Dover and Edinburgh, as also in Cheshire and Norfolk.

The situations where it is found are among fir plantations.

The perfect insect appears in April, May, and June.

COCCYX ARGYRANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Edinburgh, Greenock, and many other places in various parts of the country.

The situations where it is found are in oak woods.

The perfect insect appears in April and May.

It feeds on the bark of the oak.

I have again and again to thank Mr. Allis, of York, for most valuable assistance to this work.

COCCYX TÆDANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are at Rannoch in Perthshire.

The perfect insect appears in July.

To O. S. Round, Esq., of 31, Lincoln's Inn Fields, I am also much indebted.

COCCYX PYGMÆANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 12.

The perfect insect appears in March, April, and May.

The caterpillar is yellowish green, the head and shield black.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the pine.

To W. F. Kirby, Esq., of Camden Square, London, my best thanks are due for various most obliging assistances.

COCCYX HYRCINIANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are Brighton and throughout the country; also in Scotland.

The situations where it is found are in fir plantations.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

Likewise also to Mr. T. Wilkinson, of Cliff Bridge Terrace, Scarborough, I am very much indebted.

COCCYX DISTINCTANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are at Braithwaite near Windermere.

It feeds on the Scotch fir.

My very best thanks are here also due to Frederick Smith, Esq., of the British Museum.

COCCYX USTOMACULANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are in the Black Forest, near Loch Rannoch, and various other places in Scotland.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is whitish, the hind segment edged and crossed with grey; head very pale brown; shield the same, but darker behind; the spots brown.

It feeds on the red whortleberry, (*Vaccinium Vitis-idæa*).

COCCYX NANANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are in the South of England.

The situations where it is found are spruce fir plantations.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds on the spruce fir.

COCCYX VACCINIANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are near Dublin, also in Devonshire, and the North of England.

The situations where it is found are moors.

The perfect insect appears in April, May, and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in June, July, and August.

It feeds on the bilberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*).
The male flies in the afternoon.

HEUSIMENE FIMBRIANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are the Brushes near Manchester, Darenth Wood, also near Edinburgh.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in March and April, also sometimes in May; April 12, April 16.

It feeds on the oak.

PAMPLUSIA MONTICOLANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this species are near Edinburgh, also in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the north of England generally.

The situations where it is found are moors and heathy places.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

It feeds on the heath (*Calluna vulgaris*).

RETINIA BUOLIANA.

Plate XCI. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are near Brighton, London, Manchester, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are fir plantations.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is of a dull reddish brown colour; head black; shield black, divided by a pale line along the back, the hind segment with a cross row of darkish spots.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the young shoots of the fir.

The chrysalis is shining chesnut brown.

RETINIA PINICOLANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are near Brighton, London, Manchester, &c., also in Yorkshire and Norfolk.

The situations where it is found are young fir plantations.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

It feeds on the young shoots of the spruce fir.

RETINIA TURIONANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Birch Wood, West Wickham Wood, Black Park, &c.

The situations where it is found are among young Scotch firs.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is early in April.

It feeds on the young shoots of the Scotch fir.

RETINIA PINIVORANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Manchester, and near London, also in Norfolk, and Yorkshire.

The situations where it is found are young fir plantations.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in May and June.

It feeds on the young shoots of the Scotch fir.

RETINIA RESINANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are in Perthshire.

The situations where it is found are among Scotch firs.

The perfect insect appears in June.

It feeds under the gum that exudes from the twigs of the Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*).

RETINIA DUPLANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 5.

The situations where it is found are among fir trees.

It feeds on the Scotch fir.

RETINIA SYLVESTRANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are at Bournemouth.

The situations where it is found are cliffs on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in June and July, June 23, July 1.

The caterpillar is dull brown inclining to red; the head jet black; the shield chesnut brown, divided by the line along the back; the spots raised and shining.

It feeds on the young shoots of the pinaster (*Pinus pinea*) and the Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*).

CARPOCAPSA SPLENDANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Darenth, Greenhithe, Plumstead, Wickham Wood, Hampstead, Epping Forest, Guildford, and near London.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is dull white, sometimes with a tinge of pink; the head pale rufous; shield pale rufous.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September and October.

It feeds on the acorn.

The chrysalis is enclosed in a pale brown cocoon, among moss.

CARPOCAPSA GROSSANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Birch Wood, Darenth Wood, West Wickham Wood, Mickleham, Norbury Park, the New Forest, Croydon, and other places round London.

The situations where it is found are beech plantations.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a dull pale yellowish colour, clouded with orange lines along the back with a dull lead-coloured spot on the twelfth segment; the head brown and clear; the shield luteous and transparent, underneath it is pale yellowish pink.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August, and through the winter to May.

It feeds on the beech-mast.

The chrysalis is of a dull brown colour; it is enclosed in a cocoon of whitish silk.

CARPOCAPSA POMONANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Brighton, &c., also in Ireland.

The situations where it is found are apple and pear orchards.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a pinkish colour, brightest when young; the head pale brown, with four cross stripes of

darker brown; the shield luteous, shining, and transparent, with a pale division and a small spot on each side near the base; the spots pinkish, oval shaped, and shining.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in September, and it lives through the winter till April or May.

It feeds on the apple and pear.

The chrysalis is reddish brown, the fore part shining, the body dull. It is enclosed in a cocoon.

OPADIA FUNEBRANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are near Cambridge, and Guildford.

The situations where it is found are gardens, and plum trees.

The caterpillar is of a pale red colour; head black; shield luteous; the spots, raised, shining pale red.

It feeds in the fruit of the sloe or plum.

The chrysalis is amber coloured, inclining to brown on the hinder part.

ENDOPISA NEBRITANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are near Looe.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 26.

ENDOPISA PISANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are near Brighton and many other places.

The perfect insect appears in June.

The caterpillar is yellowish white; the head brownish; the spots blackish.

It feeds on pea pods, and the unripe seeds of the sown pea (*Pisum sativum*).

STIGMONOTA LUNULANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 13.

The perfect insect appears in June.

STIGMONOTA INTERRUPTANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are in Devonshire.

The situations where it is found are among fir trees.

STIGMONOTA CONIFERANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are Chat-Moss, near Manchester, West Wickham, Mickleham, etc.

The situations where it is found are among fir trees in plantations and woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

STIGMONOTA LEPLASTRIANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Dover and Deal.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the sea cabbage, (*Brassica oleracea.*)

STIGMONOTA HEEGERANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are at Whittlesea Mere.

The perfect insect appears in July.

STIGMONOTA PERLEPIDANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Birch Wood, Wimbledon Common, Darenth Wood, Raheny near Dublin, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are grassy places in woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

It feeds on the black bitter vetch (*Orobus niger.*)

STIGMONOTA INTERNANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this species are in Epping Forest.
The situations where it is found are among furze bushes.
The perfect insect appears in the end of May.

STIGMONOTA COMPOSANA.

Plate XCII. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.
The situations where it is found are among oaks, and also in clover fields.
The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August.

STIGMONOTA WEIRANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Mickleham, and Horndean.
The situations where it is found are among beech trees.
The perfect insect appears in May—the end of the month, and June.
This species flies in the sunshine.

STIGMONOTA REDIMITANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are near Looe.
The perfect insect appears in July.

STIGMONOTA TRAUNIANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are York, Scarborough, Plumstead near Woolwich, Brighton? Darlington, Looe, Bexley.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

It feeds on the maple.

STIGMONOTA REGIANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among sycamore trees.

The caterpillar is dull white, the hind segment with a light blackish oval patch; the spots oval-shaped, raised, and shining pale blackish edged with opaque white; the head brown; the shield transparent, clouded at the base with brown and divided by a pale line.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is through the winter till April or May.

The chrysalis is amber coloured.

It is placed in a cocoon of white silk, covered with bits of bark.

STIGMONOTA PUNCTICOSTANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Haslemere.

The perfect insect appears in June.

STIGMONOTA GERMARANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Coombe Wood, Wickham Wood, Darenth Wood, Sanderstead Downs, and other places near London.

The situations where it is found are woods and downs.

The perfect insect appears in the end of June and beginning of July.

DICRORAMPHA POLITANA.

Plate CXIII. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Brighton and various places near London, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are grassy places.

The perfect insect appears in June.

DICRORAMPHA ALPINANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are near Charlton.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the tansy, (*Tanacetum.*)

DICRORAMPHA SEQUANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Croydon, etc., etc.
The situations where it is found are grassy places.
The perfect insect appears in June.
This moth flies in the middle of the day.

DICRORAMPHA PETIVERANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this plentifully distributed species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is of a pinkish white colour, the head luteous and shining; the shield transparent, clouded with blackish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is through the winter to April.

It feeds on the roots of the yarrow (*Achillæa millefolium*).

DICRORAMPHA ULICANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Mickleham, Epping Forest, West Wickham Wood, Guildford, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June.

DICRORAMPHA SATURNANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are Musselburgh, Aberdeen, and Brislington.

The situations where it is found are grassy places.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

DICRORAMPHA PLUMBAGANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc., also in Ireland.

The perfect insect appears in June.

DICRORAMPHA ACUMINATANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are Charlton, Mickleham, Bristol, Dublin, Headley Lane, and other places round London.

The situations where it is found are in grassy spots.

The perfect insect appears in August.

DICRORAMPHA SENECTANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are near Dublin.

The situations where it is found are on the coast.

DICRORAMPHA SIMPLICIANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Looe, Charlton, Greenhithe, Northfleet, Dover, Croydon, and other places round London.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is yellowish white with a brown head.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in the winter months, till about April.

It feeds on the roots of the mugwort *(Artemisia vulgaris)*.

DICRORAMPHA TANACETANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are near Crewe.

It feeds on the tansy *(Tanacetum vulgare)*.

DICRORAMPHA CONSORTANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are Headley Lane, Brighton, Dublin, Withernslack, Haslemere, Croydon, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in July and August—August 10.

PYRODES RHEDIANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Coombe Wood, Birch Wood, Greenhithe, Darenth Wood, Ripley, Riddlesdown, Lewisham, Meonstoke, the New Forest, Edinburgh, and Holywood in Ireland.

The situations where it is found are woods.

It feeds on the apple and the service tree.

CATOPTRIA ALBERSANA.

Plate XCIII. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are Brighton, the New Forest, Fox's Wood near Brislington, Dulwich Wood, West Wickham Wood, and other places near London.

The situations where it is found are in woods.

The caterpillar is greenish grey; the head large and yellowish with a black spot on each side; the shield yellowish, with two black dots of unequal size on each side; the spots whitish.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in August.

It feeds on the honeysuckle.

CATOPTRIA ULICETANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this common species are York, Brighton,

Birkenhead, Looe, etc., etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

CATOPTRIA JULIANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Hyde Park, London, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among oaks.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on acorns, it is said.

CATOPTRIA MICROGRAMMANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are near Deal, and near London.

The perfect insect appears in July.

CATOPTRIA HYPERICANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Looe, Coombe Wood, Darenth Wood, West Wickham Wood, Enniskerry, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in July

It feeds on the tops of the St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*), and the (*Hypericum hirsutum*).

CATOPTRIA PARVULANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Freshwater in the Isle of Wight.

The perfect insect appears in July.

CATOPTRIA WIMMERANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are St Osyths, Gravesend, etc.

The situations where it is found are on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in July.

CATOPTRIA SCOPOLIANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Brighton, etc., etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are among thistles.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

The caterpillar is yellowish white.

It feeds on the seeds of the thistle.
The chrysalis is found in the root of that plant.

CATOPTRIA HOWENWARTHIANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Looe, and Dublin.
The situations where it is found are where thistles grow.
The perfect insect appears in July and August.

CATOPTRIA CÆCIMACULANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Headley Lane, Mickleham.
The situations where it is found are chalky places.
The perfect insect appears in July and August.

CATOPTRIA MODESTANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are at Charlton Pit.
The situations where it is found are among mixed herbage.
The perfect insect appears in July and August.

CATOPTRIA EXPALLIDANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are near London, etc.
The situations where it is found are grassy banks.
The perfect insect appears in July.
This species comes to a light.

CATOPTRIA CITRANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are Southend in Essex, and Lytham.
The perfect insect appears in July.
It feeds on the rest harrow? (*Ononis arvensis*).

CATOPTRIA CONTERMINANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are near Folkestone.
The situations where it is found are gardens and waste places.
The perfect insect appears in July.
It feeds on the lettuce.

CATOPTRIA PUPILLANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are in the Isle of Portland, Isle of Wight, etc.

The perfect insect appears in August.

It feeds on the roots of the sea wormwood (*Artemisia maritima*).

TRYCHERIS MEDIANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

PYRALOIDÆ.

SIMAETHIS VIBRANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are York, Hurst in Sussex, Arundel, and Folkestone.

The perfect insect appears in June; also in September—September 11.

It feeds on the fleabane (*Inula dysenterica*).

CHOREUTES SCINTILLULANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are Falmouth, Preston, and Highgate.

XYLOPODA FABRICANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are Falmouth, Brighton, and Deal.

The perfect insect appears in August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July

It feeds on the pellitory-of-the-wall *(Parietana officinalis)*.

XYLOPODA PARIANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this species are Hurst, Highgate.

COCHYLIDÆ.

LOBESIA RELIQUANA.

Plate XCIV. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Looe, Darenth Wood, Swanscombe Wood, Dulwich, Epping Forest, the New Forest, and places near London.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears at the end of June, in July, and the beginning of August.

LOBESIA SERVILLANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are Epping Forest, Brighton, Haslemere, Darenth Wood, and the Fens in Cambridgeshire.

The situations where it is found are on sallows in the fens, also in woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

EUPÆCILIA NANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Birch Wood, Darenth Wood, West Wickham Wood, and other places near London.

The situations where it is found are woods.

EUPÆCILIA DUBITANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are near Bristol, Farnham, and Probus.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

EUPÆCILIA ALBICAPITANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Hill of Howth, and near

the sea coast of Cheshire.

The perfect insect appears in June—June 20.

EUPÆCILIA ATRICAPITANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are Charlton, Clontarf, and near Dublin.

The situations where it is found are sandpits, and sandhills and cliffs on the coast.

The perfect insect appears in the middle of June, to July and August.

EUPÆCILIA MACULOSANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Bristol, Dover, the New Forest, etc., etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

EUPÆCILIA SODALIANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Darenth Wood, Croydon, Ripley in Surrey, West Wickham Wood, Sanderstead Downs near Bristol, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods and hedges.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and July—June 29.

EUPÆCILIA HYBRIDELLANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Dublin, Headley Lane, Sanderstead Downs near Bristol, Stoats Nest near Beckenham, Dover, the New Forest, etc.

EUPÆCILIA AMBIGUANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are Haslemere and Edinburgh.
The situations where it is found are among birch trees.
The perfect insect appears in May and June.

EUPÆCILIA ANGUSTANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Dover, the New Forest, and near London, etc., etc.
The situations where it is found are woods.
The perfect insect appears in June and July.

EUPÆCILIA CURVISTRIGANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Haslemere and Barnstaple, Lewes and Bristol.

The situations where it is found are among underwood.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, and August.

EUPÆCILIA AFFINITANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are near St. Osyths, Ryde, and Gravesend.

The situations where it is found are salt marshes near the sea.

The perfect insect appears in July and August—July 8, August 5.

EUPÆCILIA VECTISANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are near Ryde.

EUPÆCILIA UDANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

EUPÆCILIA NOTULANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are near Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, etc., etc.

The situations where it is found are marshes and moist places.

The perfect insect appears in July—the beginning of the month.

It feeds on the sedge *(Carex paludosa)*.

The moth flies a little before sunset.

EUPÆCILIA RUPICOLANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Dover, Brislington, and in the Fens in Cambridgeshire.

The situations where it is found are fens, etc.

EUPÆCILIA FLAVICILIANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are at Sanderstead, Epping, the Isle of Wight, etc.

The situations where it is found are downs, etc.

EUPÆCILIA ROSEANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are near Brighton.

The situations where it is found are among teazles.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August.

The caterpillar is at first of a bright green colour, afterwards yellowish white, with a green line along the back;

the head shining black; the shield shining black; the spots raised, oval shaped, and shining.

It feeds on the seeds of the teazle (*Dipsacus Sylvestris*).

The chrysalis is found on the stem of the plant in a loose white silken web.

EUPÆCILIA SUBROSEANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Stockton, Mickleham, Haslemere.

The situations where it is found are among long grass, heather, and in woods.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

The date of the appearance of the caterpillar is in July.

It feeds on the cowslip.

EUPÆCILIA RUFICILIANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are near Mickleham, Lewes Guildford, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

The caterpillar is yellowish white, with a pale line along the back; the head shining black; the shield dark grey; the spots pale grey or olive coloured.

EUPÆCILIA ANTHEMIDANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 21.

Localities for this species are Charlton Pit.

The perfect insect appears in July and August—August 20.

It feeds on the flower heads of the camomile (*Anthemis cotula*).

XANTHOZETIA ZOEGANA.

Plate XCV. *Figure* 22.

Localities for this species are Belfast, Brighton, Kilkenny, Probus, Charlton, Lewisham, Mickleham, Coombe Wood, Darenth Wood, and other places round London.

The situations where it is found are woods and among rough herbage.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

It feeds on the roots of the small scabious (*Scabiosa Columbaria*).

XANTHOSETIA HAMANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 1.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Humberstone, Looe, Edinburgh, and near London.

The situations where it is found are among thistles.

The perfect insect appears in July and August,—July 19.

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CHROSIS TESSERANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 2.

Localities for this species are Charlton, Deal, Brighton, Croydon, Sanderstead, Dover, Mickleham.

The situations where it is found are among mixed herbage on the Downs, etc.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

CHROSIS RUTILLANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 3.

Localities for this species are Sanderstead Downs, and Stoats Nest.

The situations where it is found are on the Downs.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

The caterpillar is yellow, with a pale green line along the back; the head brown; the shield paler brown.

It feeds on the berries of the juniper.

CHROSIS AUDOUINANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 4.

Localities for this species are Loughton, Epping, Darenth Wood, Tunbridge, Black Park, Haslemere, Stoats Nest, Sanderstead.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July; June 10; June 28.

ARGYROLEPIA BAUMANNIANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 5.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Haslemere, Darenth Wood, the New Forest, Belfast, and near London.

The situations where it is found are among rushes in damp places, and paths in woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

ARGYROLEPIA SUBBAUMANNIANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 6.

Localities for this species are Darenth Wood, Mickleham, Croydon, Brighton, etc.

The situations where it is found are chalky places on the Downs, and woods.

The perfect insect appears in June and July.

ARGYROLEPIA DUBRISANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 7.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Haslemere, Dover, Deal, Margate, the Old Tram Road near Croydon, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May, June, July, and August.

ARGYROLEPIA SCHREIBERSIANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 8.

Localities for this species are Yaxley and other places in the Fens, in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire.

The situations where it is found are the Fens.

ARGYROLEPIA BADIANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 9.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Whittlesea Mere, Battersea Fields, Hackney Marsh, West Wickham Wood, the Isle of Wight, Dublin, Hertford, etc.

The situations where it is found are fens, woods, and waste places.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds in the stems of burdock (*Arctium Lappa.*)

ARGYROLEPIA CNICANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 10.

Localities for this species are York, Haslemere, Epping, etc.

The situations where it is found are among thistles and in woods.

The perfect insect appears in June, July, and August.

It feeds on the thistle.

AGRYROLEPIA ÆNEANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 11.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Southend, Epping Forest, Willesden.

The situations where it is found are among thistles.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

It feeds on the roots of the ragwort (*Senecio Jacobæa*).

AGRYROLEPIA MUSSEHLIANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 12.

Localities for this species are in Devonshire.

ARGYROLEPIA MARITIMANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 13.

Localities for this species are Deal.

The situations where it is found are sand-hills on the coast.

The perfect insect appears at the end of May and the beginning of June till July and August.

The caterpillar is yellowish white with black spots.

It feeds on the roots and stems of the sea holly, (*Eryngyum maritimum*).

The chrysalis is reddish brown.

COCHYLIS DIPOLTANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 14.

Localities for this species are Charlton Pit, Croydon, Guildford, etc.

The situations where it is found are among rough herbage.

COCHYLIS FRANCILLANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 15.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Darenth Wood, Dover, on the Railway Bank near Forest Hill, Croydon, Riddlesdown, Sanderstead, Charlton, Guildford, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July and August.

It feeds on the wild carrot (*Daucus carota*).

COCHYLIS DILUCIDANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 16.

Localities for this species are Charlton, Plumstead, Sanderstead, Reigate, the Isle of Wight, Dublin, and near London.

The situations where it is found are waste grounds, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the stems of the wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa.*)

COCHYLIS SMEATHMANNIANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 17.

Localities for this species are Darenth Wood, Epping Forest, Barnes Common, Dover, and near London, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods, commons, etc.

The perfect insect appears in May and June, and also in July and August.

The caterpillar is dull amber coloured.

It feeds on the flowers of the camomile (*Anthemis cotula*).

COCHYLIS STRAMINEANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 18.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton, Darenth Wood, Dover, the Isle of Wight, Probus, Edinburgh, Belfast, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods.

The perfect insect appears in May and June.

COCHYLIS GIGANTANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 19.

Localities for this species are Dover, Deal, Folkstone.

COCHYLIS INOPIANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 20.

Localities for this species are the New Forest, Folkestone, Dover, Deal, Darenth Wood, Ripley in Surrey, etc.

The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the fleabane (*Inula dysenterica.*)

APHELIDÆ.

APHELIA PRATANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 21.

Localities for this species are Brighton, Dover, Folkestone, Deal, Ripley in Surrey, Darenth Wood, the New Forest, etc.

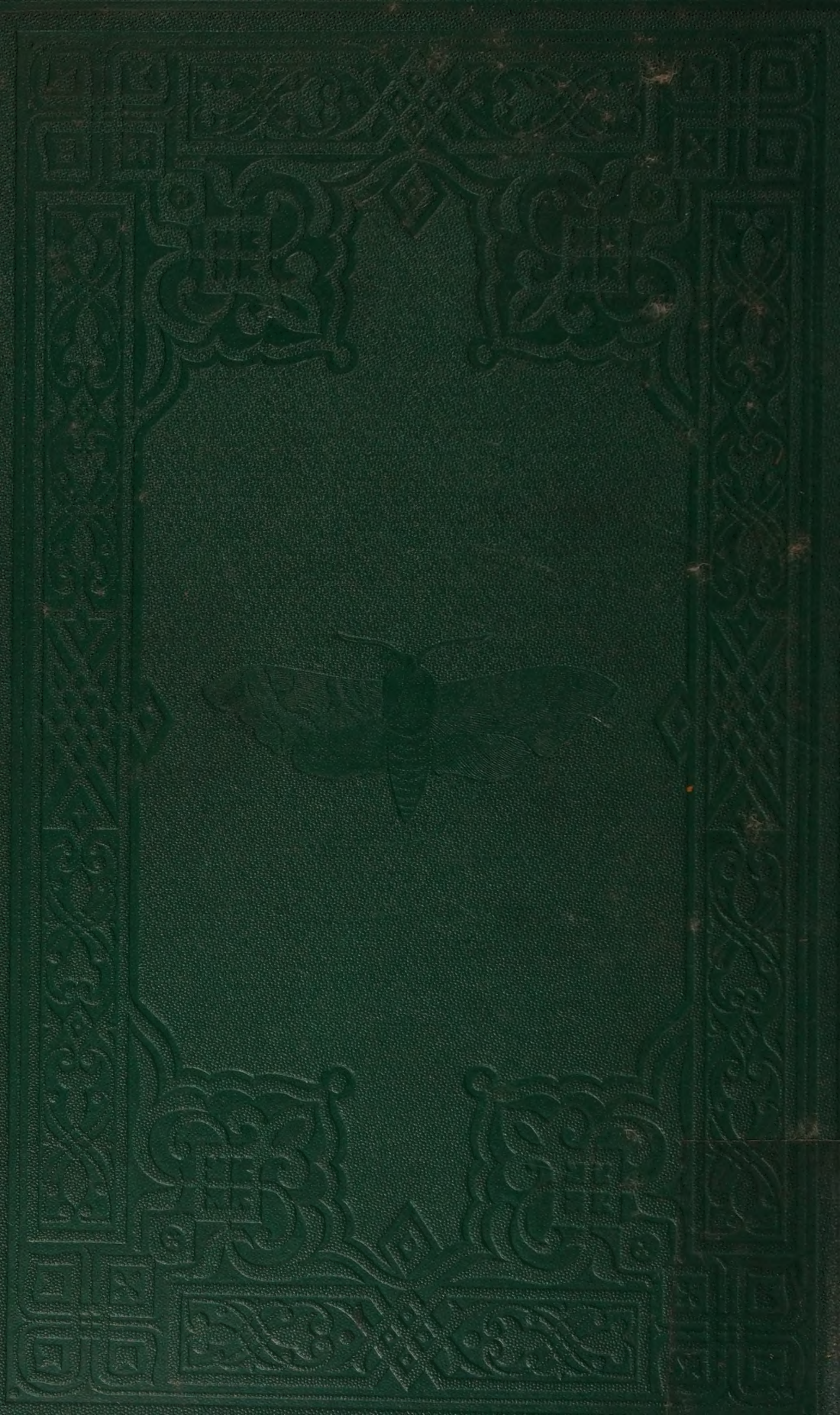
The situations where it is found are woods, etc.

The perfect insect appears in July.

It feeds on the roots or stems of the fleabane (*Inula dysenterica.*)

TORTRICODES HYEMANA.

Plate XCVI. *Figure* 22.

Localities for this species are York, Brighton.

END OF VOLUME III.